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THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL

Published in Jerusalem

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Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, are guided on a visit to the Temple Mount by Salah e-Din Jarallah, who retired as a municipal clerk after more than 30 years' service. Report on Carter's hectic five days in Israel, page 4.

Religious students held in alleged Temple Mount plot

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Magistrates Court decided early Sunday morning to grant a police request to extend the detention of 38 Jewish religious zealots suspected of planning to storm and occupy the Temple Mount in Jerusalem on Thursday night. The suspects were remanded for periods ranging from four to 10 days.

Police told a special session of the court that several dozen yeshiva students from Kiryat Arba, the Jewish suburb adjoining Hebron, who were arrested late Thursday night in the Old City of Jerusalem, had planned to dramatize their opposition to the ban on prayers by Jews at the site.

(According to Jewish law, Jews are barred from most parts of the Temple Mount, site of the First and Second Temples, until the coming of the Messiah, because of its extremely holy nature. Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren has written that part of the area occupied by the dome of

the Rock mosque was outside the temple area, and thus may be entered by Jews.)

For Moslems, the Temple Mount is the most important religious site after Mecca and Medina. According to Moslem tradition, Mohammed ascended to heaven on his horse from the rock which lies at the centre of the mosque.)

Among those brought to court was Rabbi Yisrael Ariel, former head of the Yamit yeshiva in Sinai and number two on Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach 1981 election list. Most of the suspected plotters were arrested at Ariel's home in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City.

A total of 45 persons were arrested after a Moslem guard on the Temple Mount told police that he heard sounds underground near the Al-Aksa mosque. A large force rushed to the scene, where they found four armed youths attempting to break into an underground passage.

(Continued on page 2)

Violence disrupts West Bank

The West Bank last week experienced the most serious wave of violent protest in some months, with widespread incidents of stone-throwing throughout the area. The unrest coincided with the visit of former U.S. president Jimmy Carter to Jerusalem and its environs and followed a number of shooting incidents involving Jewish settlers the previous week.

At least eight Israelis were lightly wounded in the unrest and an Arab youth was shot in the foot by Border Police after their patrol was stoned in Jerusalem's Old City on Saturday. Curfews were imposed on the Dehaishe, Kalandiya, Jelazoun and Ein Beit Alma refugee camps and on the Munara and Clock squares in Ramallah.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens last week visited the West Bank and had his first taste of the tensions in the area when Jewish settlers at Kiryat Arba showed him a car that had just been battered by rocks as it passed through Hebron.

Arens first met with OC Central Command Aluf Ori Orr and the head of the Judea and Samaria Civil

Administration, Tal-Aluf Shlomo Ily. He was briefed on local security, the village leagues and other issues.

The defence minister then flew to Hebron, where the founder of Jewish resettlement in the town, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, accompanied him on a tour of the town.

The settlers complained about stone-throwing and the Israel Defence Forces' alleged inability to ensure the safety of Israeli road traffic in the areas. They also demanded further development of Kiryat Arba and Hebron's Jewish quarter.

Recalling recent acts of retaliation by Jewish settlers on Arabs in the area, Arens warned them not to take the law into their own hands. The response to stone throwing, he stressed, has to be on two levels — technical and normative.

He also expressed his support for Jewish settlement in Hebron and promised to do his utmost to see it advance.

Arens first met with OC Central Command Aluf Ori Orr and the head of the Judea and Samaria Civil

Administration, Tal-Aluf Shlomo Ily. He was briefed on local security, the village leagues and other issues.

Making his first Knesset speech in his new post, Arens was replying to a motion for the agenda by Elazar Granot (Alignment-Mapam), who urged that all civilians in the territories be required to return their weapons to the army.

Arens replied *en bloc* to Granot's motion and four others on unrest in the territories, and to a separate motion by Hanan Porat (Tehiya) on the recent death of Esther Ohana from stones thrown at the car she was riding in.

Porat had described as "shameful" the shooting of an Arab girl in Hebron, and demanded that the guilty party pay the full penalty. He also asked that the settlers in Judea and Samaria not be blamed collectively for the aberrations of individuals.

(Police are holding several members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's small Kach movement in connection with two shooting incidents. Some of the Kach members are settlers from El Nakam, an unauthorized settlement set up by

(Continued on page 3)

Talks in U.S. in quest of solution to Lebanon deadlock

The focus of the Lebanon negotiations shifted to Washington late last week with the arrival in the U.S. of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem and Lebanese special envoy Saeb Salam for talks with U.S. officials.

U.S. officials said President Ronald Reagan was likely to meet the two foreign ministers separately. They said it was extremely unlikely that any three-way meetings would be held.

Salem met with Secretary of State George Shultz on Saturday and presented him with Lebanon's latest ideas for advancing the 10-week-old talks aimed at gaining the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO troops from Lebanon and to set the terms for future Israeli-Lebanese relations.

Shamir said on arrival in Washington that the negotiations had reached "an important stage" and that Israeli "felt it necessary to review them with the U.S. government in an effort to find maximum understanding and coordination."

Shortly before his departure, Shamir said that Israel would "consider and weigh" alternative proposals on security measures in South Lebanon provided they meet Israel's needs.

Asked specifically if the readiness to consider alternatives covered Israel's demand for anti-terror posts inside South Lebanon, Shamir said it extended to all the various ideas that were being discussed in the negotiations.

Speaking on Israeli television, the

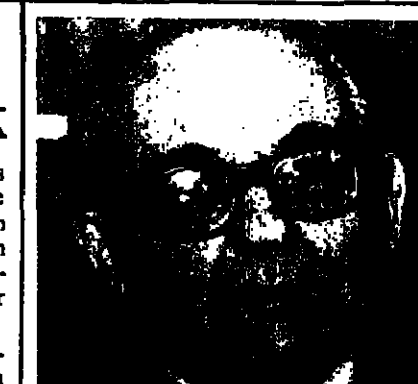
foreign minister indicated that his initial effort would be to persuade Shultz and special envoy Philip Habib that Israel's proposals, such as the IDF-manned anti-terror posts, were the best recipe for a solution in Lebanon.

The ongoing Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. talks in Halde and Netanya have been suspended for the duration of the visits to Washington. Earlier, Israeli sources involved in the talks said that an accord could be reached in a very short time — once breakthroughs were reached on two key issues of principle: Israel's security versus Lebanon's sovereignty and Israel's desire for normalization versus Lebanon's concern over the reactions of the Arab world.

The sources argued that the Lebanese contentions regarding sovereignty were spurious. If Lebanon agreed to the limited, temporary security arrangements that Israel was proposing, there would be no infringement of sovereignty, but rather an agreement entered into willingly by two sovereign states.

Regarding the free flow of persons and goods, these Israeli sources said Israel was conscious of Lebanon's sensitivity and was anxious to find a solution.

(Continued on page 2.)



Israel's 120 Knesset members are due to vote next week in a secret ballot to choose a new president. There are two contenders. Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon, top picture, who has been nominated by the ruling coalition, and Chaim Herzog, below, the opposition Alignment's candidate. Report page 3.

NEWSTAND PRICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Australia	\$1.20	Italy	LI 1,500
Canada	\$1.45	Spain	841.20
Denmark	DK 8.00	Sweden	SK 5.50
Germany	DM 2.80	Switzerland	FF 2.50
Holland	DF 3.00	United Kingdom	£ 1.20
Israel	IS 30.00	United States	\$ 1.20

Doctors ease sanctions, but pay dispute still not settled

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's hospitals were being manned by about 25 per cent of their normal complement on Sunday as the strike of doctors in public service went into its second week. Only emergency cases are being treated. The Israel Medical Association agreed at the end of last week to provide adequate staff in return for the lifting of the back-to-work orders issued by Health Minister Eliezer Shostak last Tuesday. (Most of the country's doctors are employed in hospitals or by sick funds.)

The doctors declared a full-scale strike in all the country's hospitals and health-fund clinics after the Tel Aviv District Court issued a temporary injunction forbidding them from collecting a \$5600 fee for medical treatment while using public facilities. The collection of the fee was the first step in the doctors' sanctions for higher wages.

Informal contacts between the IMA and the Treasury on the wage issue collapsed at the weekend. They were meant to pave the way for the resumption of full-scale, formal negotiations over the doctors' demand for a doubling of their basic pay, which they supplement with overtime work. The Treasury has refused to consider any pay rise exceeding the 22 per cent limit set in the 1982 national collective wage agreement.

Health Ministry Director-General Baruch Modan said on Saturday night that this week's voluntary return to work of some of the doctors and the lifting of the back-to-work orders will facilitate the resumption of talks without the threat of legal action clouding the issue. "He was referring to the warning of Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir that he would be forced to take action against doctors failing to comply with the back-

to-work orders, which were issued to about 40 per cent of their number.

Neighbourhood health clinics and hospital outpatient clinics are not included in the new staffing arrangement. But the Histadrut labour federation announced on Saturday night that its clinics would be open and would provide all paramedical services.

Medical services are available for a \$5600 fee at 200 temporary medical centres that have been set up in rented premises around the country.

The IMA and the Treasury have failed to agree on a "new concept" formulated by Modan and Treasury Director-General Ezra Sadan, whereby doctors would be paid according to three categories: young residents and clinic doctors, specialists, and department heads, hospital directors and senior specialists. The senior group would be able to negotiate individual contracts with the employers.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is cutting short a visit to the Far East to return and deal with the doctors' crisis.

Acting Finance Minister Gideon Patt said on Saturday night that a redimension of the doctors' pay structure, giving more to those who deserve it, is all the government can offer. "Four years ago, during the dispute with the teachers, the wage agreements were broken. As a result, inflation jumped from 60 per cent to almost 120 per cent within less than a year. We cannot allow something like that to happen again," Patt said on Israel Radio.

The cabinet discussed the doctors' strike on Sunday and accepted in principle a proposal by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i for compulsory arbitration in disputes in state services. The idea was one of the plank's in the ruling Likud's election platform.

1,100 Israelis disabled in war in Lebanon

Operation Peace for Galilee resulted in 1,100 disabled veterans, the chairman of the Association of Disabled War Veterans, Ya'akov Na'oz, told the army weekly *Banahane*.

He said that 37,000 disabled veterans were registered with the association, and that 97.5 per cent of them were self-supporting.

Arab housing aid

NAZARETH. — The Housing Ministry helped about 1,200 Arab families improve their dwellings in 1982, the ministry announced last week. Some received mortgages to acquire new flats in cities with mixed populations. Others were given loans to build in Arab villages.

In Haifa this year the ministry will help a further 170 Arab families to improve their housing conditions.



A policeman leads Rabbi Yisrael Ariel and another suspect into Jerusalem Magistrates Court Saturday night for the remand hearing of 38 persons arrested for allegedly plotting to occupy the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

RELIGIOUS STUDENTS HELD

(Continued from Page One)

King Solomon's stables. Police, working also on the basis of intelligence reports, then surrounded Ariel's home and arrested the others. Searches there and in several other flats turned up an Uzi submachine gun, an M-16 automatic rifle and nine other guns, hundreds of bullets and two gas masks. Also found were diagrams of the Temple Mount and instructions for rituals at the holy site, according to police.

Seven of those arrested were later released after police concluded that they were not involved in the alleged plot. Of the 38 still in custody, two are minors.

Haim Ben-Zion, who described himself as a leader of the group, said that Ariel was not involved in any plots. He had asked the rabbi about such a hypothetical action, Ben-Zion told the court, and Ariel had replied that if it involved a secret entry into the area at night, he would oppose it.

Police told the court that they plan to charge the suspects with incitement to rebellion and conspiring to harm a holy site. The first charge carries a maximum seven-year prison term.

Police said that some of those being held had told them that their

leaders were to decide on further steps only after they had gained access to the Temple Mount. Many of them denied any involvement in the alleged plot, saying they had come to Ariel's house only to hear a lecture on the site, on Pessah or on the weekly Tora portion. Ariel himself claimed that the students had merely dropped in on him, and that he had invited them to stay for tea.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim on Friday strongly condemned the attempt to enter the Temple Mount, and called on the security forces to remain alert and thwart similar incidents in the future.

Speaking on Israel Radio's weekly newsreel, the justice minister said he does not advocate outlawing the Kach movement. "For as long as an organization does not directly endanger state security or public peace, I would not recommend outlawing it, whether we are talking of Kach or radical fringe groups of whose acts and opinions we do not approve."

Municipal officials hastened on Friday morning to reassure East Jerusalem leaders that the authorities would continue to insist that there would be no change in the status of the Temple Mount. Mayor Teddy Kollek telephoned Sheikh Sa'ad al-Din Alami, the mufti

of Jerusalem, to say that the security forces will enforce government policy and that no illegal entry of the Temple Mount will be permitted.

In an editorial on Sunday, *The Jerusalem Post* praised the police "for having averted an act of terror by religious nationalist fanatics which could have resulted in a political disaster of international magnitude."

Noting that many of those arrested are reported to be students at a Kiryat Arba Yeshiva Heder, which combines religious studies with military service, *The Post* asked why "these followers of Rabbi Kahane's Kach movement are still allowed to serve in the army as integral groups with the privilege of yeshiva students and why Justice Minister Moshe Nissim is still of the opinion that their activities as a group and as individuals should not be outlawed."

"Were their recent attacks against Arab residents in the Hebron area not reason enough to intervene forcefully against their dangerous designs? Will the lesson now be learned?"

"The conspicuous silence by leading members of the government who should have deplored these and Thursday night's acts, does not bode well."

LEBANON DEADLOCK

(Continued from Page One)

ious to accommodate Lebanon's Arab world concerns. But Israel was not prepared to make do with a perpetuation of the present *ad hoc* arrangements at the border, unofficial and essentially transient. It wanted a formal agreement providing for a measure of trade and human contact between the two countries.

Israeli officials said Shamir could be expected to discuss other related issues with the Americans, including the Soviet deployment of long-range SA-5 surface-to-air missiles in Syria, the signing of an agreement with the U.S. to share the military and intelligence lessons gained during the war in Lebanon and other matters.

But the major focus of the talks, they said, involved Lebanon. In discussing the specific issues

(Compiled from reports by Wolf Blitzer in Washington and David Landau in Jerusalem.)

WEST BANK

(Continued from Page One)

Kach near Hebron. Arens last week ordered the dismantling of El Nakam.

(The three Kach members held by police are all American. Two of the suspects are Arnold Feinstein and Michael Gvozovsky.)

The settlement department of the World Zionist Organization is trying to maneuver Prime Minister Menachem Begin into declaring the establishment of a Jewish suburb outside Nablus on Independence Day, even though the idea has not yet been approved by the ministerial settlement committee.

The department has approved a plan to take scores of Israelis on tours of Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria.

(Compiled from reports by Aryeh Rubinstein and David Richardson.)

NEWS REPORT

Presidential race wide open

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A close ballot is predicted in the vote for president, which could shake the coalition and "possibly even lead to early elections," sources in the ruling Likud coalition said at the weekend. The Knesset is to choose Israel's sixth president, to succeed Yitzhak Navon by secret ballot on March 22.

Both the coalition and opposition on Friday nominated their candidates — Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon for the Likud-led coalition, and MK Chaim Herzog for the Labour Party opposition — and political observers say the vote is a toss-up.

Herzog, a former ambassador at the UN and at one time head of military intelligence, was unanimously chosen by the Labour Party Central Committee after MK Shlomo Hillel refused to change his mind and run.

On paper, the coalition, with 64 Knesset seats, has the advantage over the opposition, with 56 seats. No secret ballot in the Knesset can safely be predicted, and there may be defections from the coalition.

Herzog needs the support of at least five coalition members to achieve the absolute majority of 61 MKs necessary for the first ballot. If no candidate musters a majority on the first round, a simple majority will suffice for a victory on the second ballot.

Labour is counting on two Herzog strong-points: that his son is married to the daughter of millionaire Nessim Gaon, financial patron of the Tami Party, a coalition partner. The feeling in Labour is that Gaon could induce the three Tami MKs to cast their ballots for Herzog despite their undertaking to support Elon — Tami's Aharon Abuhateira has even added his signature as one of Elon's sponsors.

The opposition is also counting on the fact that Herzog is the son of late chief rabbi Yitzhak Isaac Halevi Herzog, a factor which may help him attract some religious votes. Conversely, it is hoped in Labour that Herzog could lure away the votes of at least two maverick Liberal MKs — Dror Zeigerman and Yitzhak Berman — who may not be happy with the fact that Elon is Orthodox.

The coalition is taking the challenge seriously, and efforts are afoot to make sure that coalition discipline is maintained. Pressure is being brought to bear on those considered the coalition's "weak links". One warning is that if Elon is defeated, Prime Minister Menachem Begin may resign in an attempt to force the early elections which his smaller coalition partners fear.

"If Begin feels that he cannot rely on a stable majority on important votes, anything may be possible," a Likud source warned.

Early last week, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, of the National Religious Party, declined the coalition nomination. His decision stemmed from his reluctance to stand unless there was "a very wide consensus" in his favour. This apparently was not the case.

The coalition's choice of Elon as its candidate came as a surprise, since attorney Shlomo Toussia-Cohen was regarded as the likely candidate only a day earlier. But Justice Minister Moshe Nissim was told by Toussia-Cohen that he feels an obligation to the Jerusalem Hevrat branch to challenge Mayor Teddy Kollek for the mayoralty on behalf of the Likud.

But Toussia-Cohen's chief problem was Tehiya opposition. MK Geula Cohen, who was born in Yemen, is said to have attacked the choice and to have strongly come out against the idea that the next president should be a Sephardi. She warned against a "Lebanonization of Israel, whereby certain posts are seen as the exclusive reserve of certain groups."



Interior Minister Yosef Burg... declined coalition nomination because he felt he did not have "a very wide consensus" in his favour.

This will result in social disaster in this country," she said.

Elon himself was nominated by Tehiya's Hanan Porat and enthusiastically backed by the National Religious Party. Begin agreed to the choice.

Elon himself said last week that he agreed to be a candidate "with a sense of humility and apprehension. I hope I would be able to serve the entire nation and contribute to the solution of some of its problems. I would particularly wish to see more tolerance in our daily and political lives. People should listen to each other and respect the opinions of the next person. I would also like to see more respect for the rule of law."

Alexander Zivli writes:

Supreme Court Justice Menachem Elon, Professor of Jewish Law at the Hebrew University, has written numerous legal studies and was awarded the 1979 Israel Prize in Jewish studies.

Elon was born in Duesseldorf, Germany, in 1923, son of Shimon and Sarah Fetter. The family settled here in 1935 and in 1938 Elon went to live in a Hebron yeshiva. He was ordained a rabbi at the yeshiva in 1944.

He stayed there until 1946, when he studied for his matriculation with a private teacher. He subsequently graduated from the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.

During the War of Independence he served as a lieutenant in the Military Advocates Unit.

Elon received his MA from the Hebrew University in 1953 and went on for his doctorate in the Faculty of Law in 1961.

He started his career as a secretary to the Finance Committee of the Knesset in 1950 and went into private legal practice the following year. From 1954 until 1962 he was principal assistant to the Attorney-General and from 1959 until 1966 an adviser on Jewish Law to the Ministry of Justice. Elon who headed the Hebrew University's Institute for the Study of Jewish Law, became a professor in 1972 and Supreme Court Justice in 1977.

Prof. Elon edited the Jewish law section of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* and *Indices for the Responsa of Jewish Law*.

Elon married Ruth Buxbaum in 1949. They have five children.

Jogging the memory



Jimmy Carter takes an early morning jog on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City.

A familiar smile jogged Israelis' memories this week, as ex-US president Jimmy Carter visited Israel. Carter who was awarded an honorary doctorate at Tel Aviv University, had some harsh words for the Begin government's interpretation of the Camp David accords.

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PAGE 3

Jimmy Carter's hectic, and troubled, five-day visit

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter declared at the weekend that the Middle East peace plan of President Ronald Reagan is entirely compatible with the Camp David accords. There is "no disparity" between them, he said, speaking as one who "knows every word of Camp David" by heart.

Speaking to reporters at the conclusion of his five-day visit to Israel (part of a Middle East swing including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria) Carter disclosed that he had been consulted before Reagan enunciated his proposals last September 1. Secretary of State George Shultz sent an envoy to Carter's Plains, Georgia home, with a draft of the proposals, and the ex-president made "a couple of minor comments which may have been incorporated" in the final version.

The Israeli government contends that the Reagan proposals, in calling for "self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan" and for "the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze," are "a departure from the conceptual framework of Camp David." On these grounds, Israel has flatly rejected the Reagan proposals.

Carter said he disagrees with Reagan on "almost everything" — but he endorsed Reagan's Middle East proposals.

While the state of the Camp David process in respect to the Palestinians is "dismal now" and has regressed in the last two years, Carter said, he maintained that there are long-term signs of a gradual shift in the Arab world "towards moderation." He listed the milestones: UN resolution 242, Camp David, the Fahd plan, the Ixaz summit. Statements by Arab leaders that were "despised in Israel" were nevertheless significantly more moderate than statements made by the same Arab leaders three years earlier, Carter said.

In the absence of a "great leader" like Anwar Sadat who took a great leap forward, the best hope is a gradual, "incremental" progression towards peace between Israel and the Arabs, he opined.

Asked specifically why the Camp David autonomy framework has failed to produce an agreement so far, Carter gave two reasons: "the reluctance of the Jordanians and the Palestinians to come forward and negotiate," and "the sharp disparity between the concept of 'full autonomy' as offered by Begin and his government as contrasted with Sadat's and my concept at the conclusion of Camp David."

Carter castigated Israel's autonomy proposals, saying that it offered the Palestinians a long list of minor powers — reserving "veto"

rights for itself. In the important matters of land and water, even such circumscribed powers were not offered, he said.

In an interview with Israel TV, to be screened in *Moked* later this week, Carter reiterated his stand on the dispute with Begin over what settlement freeze had been promised at Camp David. Carter said his understanding was that the freeze would last until all negotiations (i.e., both the treaty talks with Egypt and the autonomy talks) had been completed.

Begin's position is that the freeze was specifically undertaken for three months only.

During his stay Carter had a number of meetings with Israeli leaders, including members of the opposition, and visited the West Bank and Gaza, where he spoke with Arab representatives.

On Saturday Carter got a chilly reception in the West Bank town of Ramallah as an Israeli military vehicle at the end of his motorcade was struck by a stone.

After Carter had sped safely through the town, a crowd of several hundred was dispersed with water cannons and tear gas.

At a luncheon given at the American consulate in West Jerusalem Saturday, Carter met with four West Bank leaders: Hebron Mayor Mustafa Nutshe, Beit Jalla Mayor

Frahah Araj, deposed Al-Bira mayor Ibrahim Tawil, a member of the banned National Guidance Committee, and Ramallah lawyer Faud Shahada.

On Thursday, Carter was awarded an honorary doctorate by Tel Aviv University, "in recognition of his historic and untiring contribution and leadership in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt, in which he lent his name and high office to help achieve a peace treaty between the two countries."

At the ceremony, Carter urged Israelis to find sympathy for the Palestinians, overcome their fears and work towards a just settlement of their problem.

Later, Carter addressed a \$250-a-plate dinner hosted by TAU president Haim Ben-Shahar, proceeds of which will go towards endowment of a Jimmy Carter distinguished lectureship.

Carter recalled that Begin committed himself at Camp David "to solve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and to allow the Palestinians to settle the final status of the West Bank and Gaza through their own representatives."

"I regret that many Palestinians do not appreciate Begin's commitment," he said.

During his stay Carter told Prime Minister Begin that he would do his best to persuade Hussein to join the

peace process and urged Israel to "make it easier" for Hussein to do so.

Earlier in the week Carter's sympathetic remarks on the Palestinian issue were warmly received by about 100 invited guests at the Bethlehem Town Hall. But elsewhere in the West Bank, Carter's visit sparked off some of the worst rioting in several months.

Troops fired in the air and used teargas to break up demonstrations by students, schools were closed and scores of people were arrested during disturbances in most of the area's large towns.

Bethlehem University, focus of probably the most vociferous and violent objections to the visit by the man considered the "architect" of the Camp David accords, was surrounded by troops, after students barricaded themselves inside and hurled stones and bottles at traffic passing on the main road below.

Bethlehem mayor Elias Freij said he wished to assure the former president that the Palestinians wish for peace — but with a homeland. "Politically we are considered a stateless people... The Palestinian Arabs are in need of peace, of an identity, of a flag. Here in this room we can't raise our flag."

(Compiled from reports by David Landau, Mark Segal and David Richardson.)

Investors stay on sidelines

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV — "It was a sandwich type of a market this past week" observed a market analyst. Last Sunday and Thursday the market put in a positive performance and in between it sagged. During the three days of trading when securities were falling, more than a few shares were clipped with losses which reached as much as 20 to 25 per cent.

The market continued to be characterized by a lack of investor interest and on last Tuesday's trading turnover established a low for the year at 15611m.

In spite of this the general share index moved ahead by 2.4 per cent

to stand at 390.1 per cent. This is still more than 20 per cent under the year's high. Leading the market rise were the industrial and mortgage bank sectors which appreciated by 3.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Interest was also focused on the shares of the commercial banks which are considered a safe, defensive investment.

The shekel was devalued by less than 1 per cent.

Most observers feel that if the market is to rise, it will have to be with the participation of the public. But, at least for the time being the public is showing little interest in making any major commitments.

Independent Liberals, Alignment sign merger

TEL AVIV — A merger agreement between the small Independent Liberal Party and the Labour Alignment was signed last week.

A joint committee will decide what places the ILP will be awarded on the opposition Alignment slate of candidates for the Eleventh Knesset.

The ILP members will have the freedom of vote on all issues of religion and conscience as well as on some labour questions, since the party supports arbitration in labour disputes. The ILP failed to elect any member to the Knesset in the 1981 elections.



Defence Minister Moshe Arens (centre) and OC Central Command Aluf Ori Orr (right) are escorted on a tour of Hebron last week by Rabbi Moshe Levinger, one of the leaders of the settlers in the area.
(Zoom 77)

Massive reunion of Holocaust survivors

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — What was originally seen as a relatively modest gathering in Washington of 2,000 to 3,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors has suddenly burgeoned into a massive reunion involving perhaps as many as 20,000 survivors and their children.

Iben Meed, a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising who later came to the U.S., organized the gathering, scheduled for April 11-14.

Like the first world gathering of Holocaust survivors in Jerusalem two years ago, the Washington conference promises to be an historic event.

Two years ago — when Meed, Ernest Michel and many others were instrumental in organizing the Jerusalem gathering — a number of so-called historians were suggesting that stories of the Holocaust were greatly exaggerated; that Jews and Zionists simply fabricated the whole thing.

"It's hard to refute the eyewitness testimony of thousands of survivors," said Meed in an interview.

At first, Meed and his steering committee, including Michel, Elie Wiesel, Sam Bloch and others, thought that Washington's Constitution Hall or the Kennedy Centre's concert hall would be

suitable for the grand, multi-media programme scheduled for the opening night. But the tremendous response of survivors from around the country soon made it clear that those halls were simply not large enough to accommodate everyone.

There was, therefore, only one place in Washington which could accommodate everyone, and that was the 20,000-seat Capital Centre. Normally, it would cost about \$150,000 to rent the arena for one evening. But when owner Abe Pollin heard Meed's plans for the gathering, he ripped up the contract and made the centre available free of charge. "I cried at that moment," said Meed.

World plea for Soviet Jews

Over 1,300 Jews and non-Jews are scheduled to gather in Jerusalem this week, two weeks before Passover, the festival of freedom, to demand that the Soviet Union reopen the gates to Jewish emigration and allow refuseniks and prisoners of Zion to settle in Israel.

The Jerusalem World Conference on Soviet Jewry, which will last for three days, has brought 1,000 delegates from abroad, including American Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, former president of the European Parliament Simone Veil, former U.S. senator Frank Church and many other dignitaries.

The aim of the conference is to revive public opinion around the world and to find ways to increase pressure on the Soviet Union.

It is being held at a time when a number of Prisoners of Zion, like Anatoly Shcharansky and Yusef Begun, and refuseniks like Ida Nudel, are in limbo. Shcharansky, a computer expert, has just ended a six-month-long hunger strike in protest over the lack of contact with his family, but his health situation remains worrisome.

Begun has not been heard from since his arrest late last year, following 12 years of being refused an exit visa to Israel.

Nudel has been returned from exile in Siberia, but she has not been allowed to live in any one place —



Ida Nudel

and not in her Moscow apartment — since being released.

A group of Soviet Jews has appealed to the conference to keep fighting for their right to emigrate, saying worsening U.S.-Soviet relations had contributed to a sharp fall in the numbers allowed to leave.

In a letter to the conference, they stressed the importance of maintaining emigration to Israel.

The letter was signed by 26 persons from eight cities, including veteran Ida Nudel and Isai and Grigory Goldstein.

The number of Jews leaving the Soviet Union slumped to 2,700 in 1982 from 9,460 the previous year and a peak of 51,300 in 1979.

About 380,000 Jews are waiting to leave the Soviet Union, and only 206 were allowed to go in the first two months of 1983, according to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Soviet Jewry.

What the Hebrew papers say

Hatzofeh (National Religious Party) asserts that every citizen must respect the law. However, one who demands the honouring of the law is obliged to defend the citizens of the state so that they will not be hurt by lawbreakers. Regrettably, some of the roads in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip are controlled by rioters. The throwing of rocks at the cars of Jewish residents is an almost everyday occurrence. The wounded are not only those who have settled in the liberated territories, but citizens who live within the pre-1967 boundaries. The newspaper says that those who deny the right of the settlers to bear arms for self-defence are the same people who are the first to condemn Israeli security forces for alleged excesses against the Palestinian population, and the paper charges that these "hypocrites" are in fact opposing Jewish rule in the territories. What is happening now is wild incitement against Jewish settlers in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, as if they were breaking the law and endangering the lives of the Arabs, while the truth is completely different. The stone-throwers are the ones endangering the lives of all Jews travelling on the roads adjoining Arab villages.

Ha'aretz (Independent) points out that less than a week after having taken his new post, Defence Minister Arens "has given a clear indication that in his term of office the dominant tone will be different from that which was heard during the period of his predecessor — from now on the settlements will be subordinated to the directives of law and order." The paper welcomes this "turnabout," compared with the Sharon era. Yet one must add that even if the Arensian order is fully applied, and justice, public order and equality before the law dominate the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, it would not put an end to the latent tension and violence which intermittently erupt in

the territories. The source of this is the very settlement campaign, and not only the deeds of lawless people. It is the conflict between a population which strives to expand and is being pushed toward it by the government, and a population defending an ever-shrinking living-space which produces the unfortunately too familiar phenomena. Minister Arens's prescription "is effective for curing the symptoms" (but) not for the creation of quiet and calm coexistence between Jews and Arabs.

Al Hamlshmar (Mapam) says that Israel's readiness to do almost anything to get its captured soldiers back to their families "is known to our foes, who exploit it to the utmost. The price demanded of Israel is always out of all proportion to the number of prisoners being returned... This approach is absolutely correct, for the IDF never abandons its soldiers." Given this, the paper predicts that "Israel will be compelled to accept the conditions dictated by the PLO," but worries lest those held by Ahmed Jibril (who have yet to be seen, even by the Red Cross) not be included in any settlement. The paper maintains that this "humanitarian" question should not be linked to any other political and diplomatic issues, and hopes that those in charge of the bargaining "will not bicker needlessly over the price demanded."

THE WEATHER

The weather turned fine towards the end of last week, marking an end to the weeks of cold and rain and snow in parts of the country.

	Saturday	Sunday
Jerusalem	4-16	17
Nahariya	6-15	20
Safad	10-20	21
Tiberias	8-17	18
Haifa	11-18	20
Beit	12-25	26

SPORTS

Hoopsters' hopes dashed

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Tel Aviv, long on courage and talent and short on bench strength, finally succumbed to their own weakness and lost out last Thursday night to Billy Milano in their brave attempt to reach the European Cup basketball final in Grenoble. In a game marked by inconsistent play and below-average shooting on both sides, the one redeeming feature of the contest was Maccabi's valiant second-half come-back that unfortunately fell just short.

In a long season, difficult times are bound to occur during specific games. One way out is to boost a good bench. Maccabi haven't had the luxury of that option. Throughout, six or at best seven players have had to carry the burden, injured or not, sharp or not.

It all finally caught up with them on Thursday in north Italy. Coach Ralph Klein had to resort to his "walking wounded," Lou Silver and Mottie Aronson, who gave it everything they had, but were unable to get the job done.

Maccabi performed courageously all year. The attempted come-back against Billy was an indication of the kind of class and talent really at their disposal. Maccabi fans may be disappointed at the failure to reach the final for the fourth successive year. But any club which gave of itself 100% all the way is one of which its fans can be proud, regardless of the outcome.

Final Pool — final standings.

	P	W	L	Pts	Pts
Gold	10	7	1	856	762
Silver	10	7	3	796	762
Real	10	6	4	901	853
CSKA	10	5	5	849	856
Maccabi	10	5	5	866	839
Libertas	10	4	10	792	984

Soccer results

Weekend soccer results:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Hapoel Kfar Sava 1 Hap. BeerSheva 0
Maccabi Yotam 1 Macc. Jaffa 1
Hapoel Jerusalem 2 Bnei Yehuda 1
Hap. Ramat Gan 0 Hap. Tel Aviv 1
Shimshon 3 Macc. Netanya 1
Macc. Tel Aviv 2 Hap. Jerusalem 1
Hap. Yotam 0 Hap. Lod 0
Macc. Petach Tikva 0 Macc. Haifa 0

	P	W	D	L	Goals	Pts
Netanya	20	14	3	3	42-23	45
Macc. TA	20	8	9	3	23-10	33
Hap. TA	20	9	6	5	17-13	33
Shimshon	20	8	8	4	24-16	32
Bnei Yehuda	20	7	5	8	19-16	29
Macc. P.T.	21	7	8	6	19-21	29
Bnei Yehuda	20	6	9	5	14-14	27
Macc. Haifa	21	5	10	6	18-21	25
Yotam	20	4	11	5	18-22	23
Lod	21	4	10	7	23-22	22
Yotam	20	4	9	7	16-19	21
Jaffa	20	3	11	6	15-18	20
Kfar Sava	20	4	8	8	22-26	20
Ramat Gan	20	3	11	6	9-14	20
Hap. P.T.	21	5	5	11	20-34	20
Bnei Yotam	20	3	10	7	23-27	19

Rates of exchange

	IS
March 10, 1983	36,2508
U.S. dollar	57.6958
British sterling	15.9508
German mark	5.5567
French franc	14.4044
Dutch guilder	18.6113
Swiss franc	5.1336
Swedish krona	5.3371
Norwegian krone	4.4242
Danish krone	7.0961
Irish mark	31.2146
Canadian dollar	32.7140
Australian dollar	35.1291
South African rand	8.0933
Belgian franc (10)	22.6947
Austrian schilling (10)	2.6711
Italian Lire (100)	16.0718
Japanese yen (100)	

ariel

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THE BONUS THAT TIPS THE SCALES

This Pessah in Europe

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pessah, at the end of this month, will be marked by a new exodus this year — that of Israelis going abroad for the holiday.

Tourist circles say an unprecedented number of residents are taking advantage of special discounts offered by El Al in its bid to build up the clientele lost during last year's closure. While no one is willing to estimate the number leaving this spring, the tourist agents estimate a record 900,000 to 950,000 Israelis will be going abroad in 1983.

An El Al spokesman said the entire fleet will be used to maximum capacity, with Switzerland, London, Paris, Greece, the U.S. and Nairobi as some of the favoured destinations.

The discounts, which were sold until March 6, must be used by April 15. They included free tickets for accompanying spouses and children.

Despite the exodus, business looks good for local hotels during the holiday. Veteran tourist operator Salo Scharf expects an overall average occupancy of 80 per cent for the country's hotels during Pessah. About a third of the guests in luxury hotels will be Israelis, with Israel's about two-thirds of the guests in more moderate establishments.

Scharf said that although the predictions for outgoing Israelis are probably correct, only about half of those travelling will be going for pleasure, with the others leaving for business, study, and official missions.

850 police, 1,000 protestors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three men were arrested last week during a Jerusalem demonstration by the Committee Against the War in Lebanon to mark the *Shloshim* (month of mourning) since the death of Emil Grunzweig, after a grenade was thrown at Peace Now demonstrators outside the Prime Minister's Office.

Police and Border Police fielded 850 men to guard the demonstration, under the personal command of Tut-Nitzav (deputy commander) Rahumim Comfort.

Long before the 1,000 demonstrators marched from Zion Square, Border Police armed with Uzi submachine guns and riot

batons were patrolling the entire route to the government Kiryat — the same route taken by Peace Now exactly four weeks before.

Two of the three arrested were demonstrators, one of whom, according to the police spokesman, hit a person in the crowd with his placard, breaking the man's nose. Another man in the crowd was arrested for possessing a knife, and the third man, a demonstrator, was arrested for refusing to identify himself to the police.

Earlier in the week, a small park was dedicated near the spot where Grunzweig was slain. Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek attended the ceremony.

JNF of America to highlight the Negev

By LORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The 200 delegates to the first Jewish National Fund of America national assembly to be held in Israel each planted a tree at the Uvda Air Force Base last week.

Charlotte Jacobson, president of JNF of America, told *The Jerusalem Post* that holding the assembly in Israel, and especially in Eilat, was a harbinger of a future emphasis on Israel's southern region.

The JNF is responsible for planting trees around all of Israel's air bases. The dust-prone Uvda base

is especially in need of protection from desert winds.

Jacobson said that while it is not economically feasible to hold every convention in Israel, she hopes that Jewish organizations will meet in Israel — and in Eilat — at least every other year.

One immediate result of the group's visit here is that the JNF of America has undertaken to pay for two projects in Eilat: a recreation and picnic area in the Nahal Tzomeach oasis; and a 90-dunam park in the centre of town, Park Benjamin.

Herut to leave UK Zionist Federation

LONDON (UTA). — Herut, which claims to be Britain's most active Zionist party, is to leave the Zionist Federation, which it joined 12 years ago.

Together with the small General Zionist Party, it will merge with the Mizrahi movement to form a new National Zionist Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Eric Graus, British Herut's

founder and life president, said Herut and the General Zionists were leaving in protest at the "lack of democracy" of the federation. The "last straw" was last year's bitter wrangling over elections to the World Zionist Congress, he said.

The federation's chief remaining constituents will now be the United Zionists, Poale Zion, WIZO, and the Liberal and Progressive Synagogues.

New boss chosen for Project Renewal

Gideon Witkon, a planner in the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, has been named director-general of Project Renewal (The Israel-Diaspora programme to improve conditions in disadvantaged neighbourhoods) in the Jewish Agency.

The Agency's board of governors chose Witkon over Jewish Agency

chairman Arye Dultzin's candidate, Yitzhak Katabi, deputy mayor of Hadera, a Yemenite who grew up in a poor neighbourhood. A majority comprising the Alignment, the Zionist Confederation and American members of the board of governors supported Witkon, son of former Supreme Court Justice Alfred Witkon, while the Likud voted for Katabi.

THE COMMUNITY

Awards for volunteer workers

By MICHAEL VUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Thirty persons representing the thousands of volunteer workers in municipal and voluntary organizations in Tel Aviv, recently received the Volunteer's Excellence Award from Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

The award ceremony, at Tel Aviv Museum's Recanati Hall, marked the beginning of an annual Tel Aviv event.

Among the award winners was Jerusalem Post staffer Helen Rossi, who founded the paper's Toy Fund. Forsake Me Not Campaign for the elderly and the Lebanon Campaign. She received her award for her work with the Tsafira Fund for needy youth, and for raising funds for needy children in Tel Aviv and elsewhere in the country. Her award was received on her behalf by her son Dan.

Director of the city's welfare section, Peretz Unikovski, said that the city has a 10-year master plan to improve welfare services to needy and elderly people.

The award winning volunteers, three of whom were men, were: Rivka Blumenthal, of The Society for Fighting Multiple Sclerosis; Ruth Solomon, of Han, Rahel Or, of The Society for the Blind; Sonia Oren, of The Women's Society for Rehabilitating Tel Aviv Children; Haya Meiner, of the Independent Consumers' Association; psychologist Miriam Riter Zedeck, of the Elkan Society for Rehabilitating Needy Youth; Attorney Yosef Hamran, of The Disabled People's Roof Organization, who gives free legal advice to disabled people; Esther Mevorach, of Ima, The Society For Helping Widows and Orphans; Zippora Nativ, of Emma, who lends wedding dresses to brides; Emmy Weiss, of Enosh; Dina Tadmur, who looks after art families; Gila Karni, Rosa Navon, of Rokah Hospital; Ruth Reuter, of Bnei Brith, Rahel Yaron, of the Jewish Agency; Hertha Liber, of WIZO; Yael, of Variety Club; Suzi Vodal, of Yael; Margalit Tavil and Hanan Shmukler who are active in Magen David Adom; Nehama Ashra, of Mita, The Association for Children Who Are Hard of Hearing; teacher and mother Hava Kogan, who is active in special education institutions; Pessia Harzfeld, of Na'amat; Moshe Drori, of Nivran; The Society For Helping Handicapped Children; Esther Rostler of the Herut Women; Hava Hadari, of Eran mental first aid; Ben-Zion Melech, of the Citizen's Advisory Service; Bilha Rosen, of Shma, The Society for Rehabilitating Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons; Zvia Aloni and Zehava Ben-Amit, who represented a group of volunteer women active in elementary and high schools, helping pupils and parents.

At the initiative of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the government has allocated 150 million to mark Israel's 35th year of independence as the "Year of Heroism."

David Admon, a Liberal Party leader who is adviser to Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, chairman of the ministerial committee on ceremonies and symbols, announced this last week at a press

conference in Jerusalem.

Admon said that the year will be dedicated to informing the younger generation about the underground movements in Eretz Yisrael, the removal of the British mandate control, the establishment of the Israel Defence Forces, the War of Independence and the wars since the founding of the state, as well as the Warsaw Ghetto uprising and the struggle of the partisans and anti-Nazi fighters.

Independence Day to stress heroic fighting

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At the initiative of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the government has allocated 150 million to mark Israel's 35th year of independence as the "Year of Heroism."

David Admon, a Liberal Party leader who is adviser to Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, chairman of the ministerial committee on ceremonies and symbols, announced this last week at a press

Ministry, WZO officials clash over emigrants

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Absorption Ministry Director-General Eli Artzi last week rejected charges by the World Zionist Organization's New York official in charge of returning emigrants that the ministry has failed to provide up-to-date information about opportunities in Israel.

Artzi was reacting to a Kol Yisrael interview with Ami Shuham, the WZO official responsible for bringing back emigrants. Shuham said that because of difficult economic conditions in the U.S., many thousands of Israeli emigrants wish to return. But Shuham said the Absorption Ministry is not providing him and the other WZO emissaries with current data about benefits, employment and housing possibilities.

Artzi told *The Jerusalem Post* that when he and Absorption Minister Aharon Uzan toured Canada on a visit to encourage the return of emigrants last year, they

invited Shuham to meet them and briefed him "fully" about the latest benefits and conditions.

"Shuham apparently complained out of personal frustration with his own WZO contacts in Jerusalem," Artzi said. "There are apparently bad relations between the WZO in New York and the WZO aliyah department here."

Shuham also complained in the interview that the special inter-office committee to encourage the return of emigrants has not met since it was established last year.

Artzi said that the body met "four times" in the past year. But at the fourth session, he added, both aliyah department Chairman Raphael Kollowitz and Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky rejected out of hand an 18-page report that he had prepared to recommend ways of promoting the return of emigrants. The two, Artzi said, were unwilling to grant any benefits to returnees, and Uzan decided to stop taking part in the committee's meetings.

Jews and Arabs in North vow to improve ties

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Chairmen of Jewish and Arab local councils in the North promised last week to foster friendly relations between the two populations. Participants at a meeting in Tiberias agreed to hold another meeting in Acre or Shfaram in the near future to organize further contacts between the heads of various municipal departments in their local authorities to consider possible joint projects.

But differences of opinion over development projects in the Galilee and government policy towards the Arab population were expressed at the meeting. Nazareth Mayor Tewfik Zayyad accused the government of adopting a "racist policy against Israeli Arabs." He charged the government with setting up new settlements at the expense of Arab land and of allocating much smaller budgets and less funds to the Arab local councils than to the Jewish local councils.

His remarks angered his Jewish counterparts. Dror Fogel, chairman of Ramat Ishai local council, left the meeting in protest. Safad Mayor Aharon Nachmias said, "If we don't change our style I have no doubt that the next meeting will not be held in our generation."

Benny Shalita, chairman of Menahemiya local council, called on his Arab colleagues to condemn the PLO's attacks on civilian targets. He urged Arab representatives to join him in his demand that Arab residents be inducted into the army.

Galilee Jewish settlements chairman Menahem Ariav said that those who want to be an inseparable part of his organization cannot incite against the Misgav regional council and other development projects in Galilee. "It is incorrect to say that the government expropriated land from Arab residents. The current government also expropriated land from my family in Safad," he said.

Closing the kibbutz gap

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The left-wing Hakibbutz Ha'artzi kibbutz movement last week reaffirmed the principle of egalitarianism for its 76 kibbutzim.

At the conclusion of a two-day meeting of its council, the movement resolved to do more to bridge the gap between poorer and richer settlements by taking kibbutzim according to their wealth. The movement will distribute the income for mutual-aid purposes.

Delegates deplored the "exag-

gerated use" of income by some richer kibbutzim to raise members' living standards. Without harming the "basic autonomy" of each kibbutz, the movement is to determine a "normal" living standard to serve as a target for the poorer settlements and to restrain the richer ones.

The council regarded industrialization as the best means of economic growth and empowered the movement to transfer means of production from one kibbutz to another "in extreme cases."

Public council formed to reduce social gap

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A public council to reduce the social gap was formed recently at a meeting of some 200 intellectuals and industrialists at Tel Aviv's Dan Hotel.

The conference was initiated by the Beyahad ("Together") movement founded by Israelis of North African origin and headed by Sami Ben-Shitrit.

Among those attending were Knesset Members Naftali Blumenthal (Alignment), Yigael Hurvitz (Likud-La'am), Meir Shitrit (Herut), Rafael Edri (Alignment) and Avraham Shapira (Agudat Yisrael).

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Israel's two chief rabbis must leave office

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

By a vote of 47-40, the Knesset last week defeated the government's bill that would have deferred the Chief Rabbinate elections until March, 1984 and extended the term of office of Chief Rabbis Ovadia Yosef and Shlomo Goren until then. The two are barred from standing for re-election in voting that is due to take place this week. The decisive factor in the bill's defeat was the vote of the Liberal faction of the Likud.

The bill's defeat brought an end to two weeks of intensive lobbying, particularly by Yehuda Ben-Ber (National Religious Party). The pressure was so strong that the Alignment Knesset faction held a rare Sunday meeting to reconsider its opposition to the bill — but to no avail.

The bill was presented for its first reading on February 22 by Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer, in the absence abroad of Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg. But because of the opposition to the bill among the Liberals, Hammer requested that the vote be deferred. A substantial Labour minority was in favour of the bill, but the Alignment imposed faction discipline. Liberal back-benchers rebelled successfully against a cabinet decision making support of the bill a matter of coalition discipline.

Rabbis Yosef and Goren were elected for five-year terms in 1972.



Chief Rabbis Goren, left, and Yosef

Their terms were extended in 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980.

In March, 1980, a new Chief Rabbinate Law was passed that provided that the Chief Rabbis would henceforth be elected for a 10-year term, would be ineligible to serve two successive terms, and would rotate as Head of the Chief Rabbinate Council and President of the Supreme Rabbinical Court.

The law provided that the incumbent chief rabbis would continue to

serve until Nissan 5743 (March 15, 1983) and would not be eligible for re-election.

Last week, a group of leading rabbis called on Prime Minister Menachem Begin and urged him to intervene on behalf of Goren and Yosef.

Begin gave the delegation very little encouragement when he told them that he had "some very difficult hours in the course of my life

and this is one of them."

According to a knowledgeable Herut source, the prime minister, contrary to popular impressions, is losing patience with the efforts of Goren and Yosef to hang on to their jobs by almost any means, including sending emissaries and delegations to lobby on their behalf in every possible direction. Although Begin would not say so publicly, he finds this spectacle to be demeaning on the part of spiritual personalities.

The same rabbis conferred with Labour chairman Shimon Peres and three leading faction members. They told Peres that as Zionist rabbis they wanted to make Labour realize that elections now would put extremist and anti-Zionist elements in a dominant position in the Chief Rabbinate.

The first candidate for Sephardi Chief Rabbi already proposed, Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu of Jerusalem, who is reportedly backed by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, is a committed anti-Zionist who was imprisoned along with Aguda MK Shlomo Lorincz in the early 1950's for alleged subversive activities. "Eliahu is a fanatic," *The Post* was told. "He is well to the right of today's Aguda Yisrael."

The likely Ashkenazi candidate, Rabbi Yitzhak Kolitz of Bnei Brak, was described to *The Post* as "a protégé of Rabbi Eliezer Shach, who heads Aguda's anti-Zionist wing."

Another contender is Sha'ar Yashuv Cohen, 54, Haifa's chief rabbi and Goren's brother-in-law.

Anti-Sharon moves rejected

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim last week defended the cabinet's appointment of former defence minister Ariel Sharon to the Ministerial Defence Committee and to the Ministerial Committee on Lebanese Affairs.

He was replying to four motions for the agenda on Sharon's appointment to the two committees. The motions were defeated by a vote of 52-43.

Mordechai Virahubski (Shinui) asserted that Sharon's remaining in the government and his membership in committees dealing with matters in which he proved a failure constituted a serious deviation from the norm whereby a government official who fails in his task must resign.

Meir Wilner (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) contended that the Kahan report implies that the government was directly responsible for the slaughter at Sabra and Shatila.

Yosef Sarid (Alignment-Labour) charged that the government had only gone through the motions of adopting the Kahan report. He said that even if there had been no inquiry commission at all, any prime minister should have dismissed a defence minister and a chief of staff who failed to keep him informed of an important war-time action.

Pinhas Goldstein (Likud-Liberals) recounted many of Sharon's military achievements, and berated the opposition for the way it is treating a national hero.

Nissim said that the government has implemented the Kahan Commission's recommendations "to the letter."

Israeli demand on prisoners

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel will not discuss an exchange of prisoners with the Palestine Liberation Organization until the International Red Cross visits two soldiers held by the Ahmed Jibril group and until information is supplied about the five other missing men, military sources said last week.

The two soldiers are held by Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command. They were captured in Lebanon along with six other soldiers but were separated from the others. The six have been visited and interviewed on TV, but nothing has been heard of the two.

Nor has Israel received official word about five soldiers captured by the Syrians. Accordingly, in contacts with the PLO via the Austrian government, Israel has demanded Red Cross visits to the two held by the PFLP faction and information about the other five.

The PLO has demanded the release of some 6,000 prisoners held by Israel at Ansar in Southern Lebanon as well as 1,000 held elsewhere.

The sources were responding to a report in the *Washington Post* by syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, who have often been highly critical of Israeli diplomatic activity in Washington.

Head of Argov hit team was Iraqi colonel

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nawaf Rosan, the Iraqi "merchant" sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment for heading the assassination team that shot Israel's ambassador to London, Shlomo Argov, last June, is a senior officer in Iraqi intelligence, British and other intelligence sources in London and Israeli sources in Jerusalem say.

Informed speculation from these sources suggests that Argov was selected as a target by the three-man hit team only days before the attack, precisely in order to spark an Israeli incursion into Lebanon.

Tension between Israel and her immediate neighbours was calculated to help Baghdad achieve a cease-fire with Iran after a particularly grueling drubbing on the battle fields at Khorramshahr.

Baghdad offered Iran an unconditional cease-fire three days after Israel's invasion into Lebanon, but this was ignored by the Iranians, who were then, and apparently still are, sticking to their preconditions for an end to the Gulf war.

Hassan Said, 23, of Jaba village near the West Bank town of Nablus, the gunman who shot Argov in the head as he emerged from a dinner at London's Grosvenor Hotel, and Marwan al-Banna, 20, of Nablus, were each sentenced to 30 years in prison. All three terrorists admitted to membership of the Baghdad-based Palestine National Liberation Movement, better-known by the name *de guerre* of its leader Sabri al-Banna "Abu Nidal."

Argov is almost totally paralyzed as a result of his injuries. The close involvement of the Iraqi embassy in London, which is

thought to have supplied the group with the Polish-made WZ-63 machine pistols and the Russian-manufactured fragmentation grenades, and Rosan's being an Iraqi intelligence officer will lead to a crisis in relations between the two governments, British sources said recently.

Much of this information, strangely, was not aired in court for a variety of legal, security and diplomatic considerations.

Rosan is said to have been born in a village with a similar name near Irbid in northern Jordan. He joined the Jordanian Air Force and, according to an Arab source in London, was recruited by Iraqi intelligence in 1972. Soon after, he fled Jordan. His first connection with Abu Nidal, who had split away from the PLO, has been traced to 1974.

As an Iraqi intelligence officer, Rosan was sent for training to Algeria and possibly also to the Soviet Union.

Sources in London and rumours in the West Bank suggest that Rosan was able to re-enter Jordan and stood behind the November 1976 attack on the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. He fled back to Iraq and was sentenced to death *in absentia*.

He came to Britain directly from Baghdad in April, 1982, on an Iraqi passport. He stated his profession as "businessman" but most of his meetings are reported to have been with the military attaché's staff in the Iraqi embassy.

Hassan Said left the West Bank over three years ago and moved about Western Europe before finally attending a language school and the Vauxhall Technical College in

London. He is thought to have been recruited to Abu Nidal's organization during a visit to Spain.

Counter-terrorist experts have long noted that Abu Nidal appears to have a strong base in Spain, where he undertook one of his first actions.

Marwan al-Banna left the West Bank in 1979, according to his father, Yussuf, who runs a textile store in Nablus. After failing to gain entry to the engineering schools in Damascus or Aleppo in Syria, he wrote to Vauxhall college in London and was accepted.

It is not clear when and how he was recruited into Abu Nidal's organization but it is thought that the family connection is the most likely.

His father recently told *The Post* that only five days before the attack on Argov, Marwan called him and said he needed £300 urgently. Yussuf said he sent the money by telex via the Bank Leumi branch in Nablus and heard nothing more until a report of his son's involvement in the attack was broadcast on the Arabic service of Kol Yisrael. A few hours later, officers of the General Security Service arrived to question him about his son.

British sources report that neither al-Banna nor Said seemed to lack money. They were "nuttily dressed" and used to frequent relatively expensive night clubs in London that offered Middle Eastern entertain-

ment.

During the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, he fled to Nablus. There he attended a school and then went to join his older brother Zakariya, a large building contractor in Saudi Arabia. He was forced to leave Saudi Arabia because of his political activities.

Israeli reportedly lobbying for Zaire in the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Israel has been encouraging its friends in Congress to increase America's foreign aid to Zaire, authoritative diplomatic sources confirmed last week. This discreet Israeli activity has

the blessings of the Reagan administration, the sources said. But at the same time, several critics of Zaire at Capitol Hill, including some pro-Israel members, have been upset by it.

The sources were responding to a report in the *Washington Post* by syndicated columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, who have often been highly critical of Israeli diplomatic activity in Washington.

PEOPLE

THE CHILL that dampened "the spirit of Camp David" seems to have affected Rosalynn Carter as well. Mrs. Carter was ill, and did not attend last Wednesday night's dinner hosted by U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis at the Jerusalem Sheraton's Teppanyaki Japanese restaurant.

Others who did not make the festivities included Prime Minister Menachem Begin. But the party did include such other Camp David alumni as former defence minister Ezer Weizman; former Begin (and Yitzhak Rabin) media aide Dan Pattir; and Justice Aharon Barak, the attorney-general at the time.

I've heard that Barak spent much of the evening parrying ex-president Jimmy Carter's probing questions about unrest on the West Bank. The highest-ranking Foreign Ministry official at the Wednesday dinner was deputy director-general Hanan Bar-On, who was at the Catoch mountain presidential hide-away only on Erev Shabbat. At the time, Bar-On was No. 2 at the embassy in Washington.

Carter also felt unwell. I'm told that everyone started looking for their overcoats when Carter rose, thinking that the evening was over. This brought host Lewis to exclaim: "I've got a very important announcement." After a suspenseful pause, the envoy continued: "We've still got dessert to come." Everyone in the room fell back into their seats in laughter.

THERE WERE more people at Tuesday night's dinner, when Begin was the host.

I've heard that the atmosphere was almost as cool as the Jerusalem evening outside the King David Hotel. Non-alumnus Dr. Yosef Burg did his best to warm things up with some of his famous anecdotes.

THE ROUND of parties continued with a Tel Aviv Hilton banquet hosted by Moshe Shamir, head of the Israel Friends of Tel Aviv University. Five-hundred well-wishers paid \$250 a plate, with the proceeds going to endow a "Carter Fund" to finance guest speakers' visits to the university.

It's no longer a secret that a minority of professors on the TAU Senate opposed the decision to give Carter an honorary Ph.D. Rector Dr. Yoram Dinstele clearly was embarrassed by the disclosure of the dissent. He told the opponents: "If Carter is good enough to be invited here as the guest of the prime minister, he's certainly good enough for us."

EVIDENCE-UNEARTHED. Carter's claim that a settlement freeze for the entire period of autonomy negotiations was agreed on at Camp David has already been disputed by the Prime Minister's Office. Now more support for the Begin position comes from Dan Pattir, who has interrupted his Camp David research in Washington to take home leave. Pattir has uncovered, in a Washington monitoring service, the text of an interview in which late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat acknowledged Begin's contention that the moratorium on new settlements was only for three months.

THE WEIZMAN LOBBY has reportedly intensified its efforts to get Ezer back into the political action. A pro-Ezer delegation — many of whom, including Ashdod Deputy Mayor Yosef (Joe) Avitan, are known for their close ties to Deputy Premier David Levy — even called on Begin to get approval for a

The Camp David chill

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal

return of the prodigal pilot.

Another party rebel has been sending out signals to his old comrades, indicating his readiness to rejoin the ranks. We're speaking of former justice minister Shmuel Tamir, an ex-Herutnik even before he was an ex-Free Centre and ex-DMC man. Tamir recently turned down a Jerusalem Herut delegation's suggestion that he become the Likud candidate to run against Teddy Kollek for the capital's mayoralty.

Tamir politely declined, leaving those present at the meeting

with the impression he'd just love to become an ambassador.

BUT TAMIR should not count on going to Washington, as the replacement for new Defence Minister Moshe Arens. The word is that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir wants a professional appointee in the U.S. and a political one in London. Now that Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimeche has turned down the Washington job, Ambassador to France Melvyn Rose has emerged as the favourite, with Dr. Reuven

Yaron, the Herutnik chairman of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, slotted for the London job.

SYMPATHY. Health Minister Eliezer Shostak made a surprising response to one physician's complaint. At the doctors' midweek Tel Aviv rally, Dr. Arye Amit related how, after he'd complained about low pay to the minister, Shostak said: "That's why I told my son-in-law, a fourth-year medical student, to switch to dentistry."

THE LAST-MINUTE postponement of Bolivian Foreign Minister Dr. Mario Velarde Dorado's Israel visit did not cause the cancellation of the home leave of Israel's ambassador in La Paz, Arye Avidar. Avidar said that the Bolivian minister — who has rescheduled his trip for April — is a true friend of

Israel, and was the driving force behind the Bolivian move to oust Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie.

THE DEATH of Arthur Koestler in far-off London triggered a flood of reminiscences from his old *haverim* in Kibbutz Heftzi-ba, where he was not accepted as a member in 1924. "We didn't accept him because he was such a miserable failure at fruit picking," kibbutz veteran Elka Unger recalled. "He was a very charming man but too much of an individualist to fit into the collective way of life. So we told him to go."

His old girl friend, Margritte Kraus, recalled that Koestler was a romantic youth who liked to climb up to the peak of Mount Gilboa where "he would lie in some ancient sarcophagus and say the best way to see the country was from its graves."

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THE DISCUSSION of President Ronald Reagan's September 1 policy statement on the Middle East never really received the sober and objective analysis it required within the American Jewish community. An official "line" — an orthodoxy — was imposed before any such discussion could take place.

What happened in this instance is characteristic of how the organized Jewish community all too often deals with such issues. I believe that to be no service to Israel or to itself. Jerusalem's negative — even violent — reaction to the proposal was, at least in part, ideologically determined, but it is an ideology that many Israelis and American Jews do not share.

Many, if not most, American Jews hold to a version of Zionism in which territory is not the *summum bonum*; certain humanitarian and spiritual values are. That is why I believe most American Jews instinctively reacted favorably to the president's proposal, whose underlying principle is the exchange of territory for peace.

Many Israelis and American Jews support that principle — up to a point, to be sure; that point being Israel's security. That principle is at the heart of Resolution 242, to which Israel committed itself time and again, and was the basis of Camp David.

I DO NOT intend to go into the all-too-familiar history of 242. One thing, however, is clear. While Israel and the U.S. successfully resisted language that would require Israel to return to the pre-1967 boundaries, it was always clear, as even former UN ambassador Arthur Goldberg has repeatedly confirmed, that it required the return of some West Bank territories.

The notion that Israel need not return any part of the West Bank is contrary to the plain intention of 242 in the view of all the participants involved at the time. Certainly that has been the position of every American administration without exception.

Given this background, to characterize a proposal by President Reagan that 1) rejects a Palestinian state; 2) rejects the notion of Israel's return to its geographic vulnerability prior to 1967; 3) rejects negotiations with the PLO; and 4) affirms that none of Israel's settlements need be dismantled — to characterize that kind of proposal as a betrayal of Israel is to put an unbearable strain on reason and common sense, not to speak of good faith.

IT IS TRUE that Reagan was obliged to inform Israel of his views before he went public with them. It is quite proper to criticize him for that. It is also true that the Camp David agreements required that the various possibilities for the disposition of the West Bank territories be left open for discussion and negotiation after three years into the autonomy process.

Nothing was to be precluded, not even full Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank, if the Palestinians should discover, as a result of the autonomy experience, that they really can live with it.

One can, therefore, criticize President Reagan for having put forward a proposal — federation with Jordan — that prematurely removes other options from the table.

Unfortunately, it is a criticism that lacks both integrity and credibility.

First, the U.S. has been urged to oppose the establishment of a

Henry Siegman discusses the various proposals for ending the Israel-Arab conflict, and whether American Jews have any role in this debate. He says that the real concern is 'what kind of Jewish state will we have 10 or 20 years from now if Israel undertakes as its permanent vocation the control and inevitable repression of an additional million Arabs?'

Israel's policy and U.S. Jewry

Dry Bones



Palestinian state; and in his plan, Reagan did in fact declare his opposition to such a state. But that option, however pernicious and unrealistic, was also one of the options left open by Camp David, to be considered only after three years into the autonomy. If declaring his opposition to Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank is a violation of Camp David, so was his declaration opposing a Palestinian state. We cannot praise him for one and condemn him for the other.

Second, if a statement of preference by the U.S. President is a violation of Camp David, or at

least its spirit, because nothing should be suggested that would preclude any of the options that were to be left open by the Camp David agreements, then certainly a settlements policy on the ground, whose clear intention it is to create irreversible facts which contradict these options, are a far more egregious violation of Camp David. Of course, individual settlements are not illegal, nor does Camp David say that Israel may not establish new settlements. But to pursue a settlements policy that will make any geographic division of the territories impossible, and then to

The needs of security

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff concluded in a study shortly following the 1967 six-day war that Israel's minimal security requirements precluded a total withdrawal to the pre-war lines. The study, recently declassified, was detailed in the *Wall Street Journal* last week by Richard Brody, a senior research specialist with Pan Heuristics, a Los Angeles-based policy analysis firm. According to Brody, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were asked by the secretary of defense in 1967 to assess secure borders for Israel. The secretary specifically wanted

their views "without regard to political factors, on the minimum territory, in addition to that held on June 4, 1967, Israel might be justified in retaining to permit a more effective defense against possible conventional Arab attack and terrorist raids." They replied: "From a strictly military point of view, Israel would require the retention of some captured territories in order to provide militarily defensible borders." The memorandum specified the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, the southern and western portions of the West Bank and portions of the Sinai near Elilat and the Straits of Tiran as vital to Israel's security.

pretend to be outraged by President Reagan's proposal favouring federation with Jordan because it violates Camp David, leaves one open to the charge of hypocrisy.

YES, the Reagan plan can and should be criticized — not for betraying Begin's vision of an undivided Land of Israel, but for its lack of fidelity to its own principles.

The Reagan plan states clearly and unequivocally that the "trigger" for its various proposals — the one thing that must happen before any further demands can be made of Israel and before any of its other ideas can come into play — is that Jordan must recognize Israel and come to the negotiating table.

That provision is what defined the essential reasonableness of the Reagan plan. Without that provision, the plan is simply another in a long series of one-sided proposals that dump on Israel and make U.S. policy hostage to Arab extremism. In fact, Jordan has not come to the table, but the burden of American pressures, in clear violation of the Reagan plan, has continued to be on Israel, not on Jordan, where the Reagan plan says it belongs.

It is unfair, however, to criticize the president for not being true to his own proposals if those proposals have already been dismissed as a betrayal of Camp David and of Israel.

With respect to Lebanon, I consider the U.S. policy to be flawed to the core. If it is true, as the administration insists, that the Arab world is still so possessed by its hatred of Israel that Lebanon's normalization of relations with Israel would place Lebanon beyond the pale, then no one has a right to ask Israel to make further concessions or to assume new risks. The State Department cannot have it both ways.

GIVEN THESE realities (and America's continued tendency to dance to the Saudi tune), I believe Israel should finally give up the notion it so foolishly entertained that it can orchestrate a new political order in Lebanon. It should concentrate instead on its own legitimate security concern — to insulate northern Israel from the chaos of Lebanon.

DISCUSSION OF the Reagan plan inevitably raises the question of the propriety of public dissent within the American Jewish community from official Israeli views.

From a number of pronouncements that Prime Minister Begin has made in recent months, it is clear that he is convinced that if American Jews fail to support his policies, it is not really because they disagree with these policies but because they are weak-kneed *galut* Jews who are afraid of incurring the wrath of their president.

There seems to be no question in his mind — and in the mind of many other Israelis — that some American Jews approved of President Reagan's recent Middle East peace initiative because they feared being seen as disloyal Americans.

From the moment President Reagan was elected, some U.S. Jews have been in the forefront of the political battle against him — to the consternation of some Israelis — for his social and economic policies, which have caused so much suffering and hardship to the most deprived segments of American society, including thousands of poor and elderly Jews whose dignity and survival depend on Federal program-

mes that have been gutted by this administration.

And when we fought the proposed AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia (a battle that was undertaken without Israeli prodding and concerning which they initially evinced considerable nervousness), some of us made the point that the president had sold out American interests to the same heartless crowd that benefits from his Reaganomics — the Bechtels, Fluors and the oil corporations. Hardly the public rhetoric of weak-kneed Jews seeking to ingratiate themselves with their president.

BE THAT as it may, in the current debate, the ultimate concern of the American Jewish community is not really the fidelity of Israel or America to Camp David, important as that is. It is not the plight of the Palestinians, as important as that is. The Palestinians and the Arab world have for too long defined their aspirations in terms that require the destruction of Jews for this to be the dominant concern.

The real concern is an internal Jewish one — that is, what kind of a Jewish state will we have 10 or 20 years from now if Israel undertakes as its permanent vocation the control and inevitable repression of an additional million Arabs?

Is there really any reason to believe that Palestinians will be transformed into a docile, law-abiding minority, satisfied to live under permanent Israeli control? What will the endless military suppression of Palestinian violence do to Israeli society?

The notion that a people can engage in this kind of occupation year after year and yet remain morally corrosive influences is simply unrealistic.

I contend that there is a direct and inescapable link between the unavoidable brutalization that is caused by the need to put down the violence of rebellious Palestinians on the West Bank and the violence that took a Jewish life during a Jerusalem protest demonstration.

WHETHER or not Israel is true to Camp David is a question for Israeli foreign policy. American Jews can have their views on that question, but it is not the task of American Jewish organizations or American Jewish leaders to express their dissenting views on such a subject to the U.S. State Department or to *The New York Times*.

Whether Israel will and should retain its character as a democratic and a Jewish state is an internal Jewish question; and it is very much the right and obligation of American Jews to engage Israel in that debate. For if Diaspora Jewry has no share in that discussion, then the notion of Jewish peoplehood and the slogan "we are one" are emptied of all meaningful content.

It is a debate that cannot be conducted at night, in dark underground places. Rather, it is one that must be pursued vigorously in the full light of day. Admittedly, it does not belong in the pages of *The New York Times*, nor should the non-Jewish community be enlisted in that internal Jewish discussion.

But if the enemies of Israel overhear the debate and derive comfort from the differences, that is a price that must be paid.

The alternative is for Diaspora Jews to renounce their share in the great Jewish enterprise on which they have staked their lives. This cannot and must not be done.

The writer is the executive director of the American Jewish Congress.

Women and the Press

Woman's role in the media professions, and the image of women as portrayed by the media, were the subjects of a Jerusalem Post symposium held in the capital last week and attended by hundreds of people. D'VORA BEN SHAUL reports.



THERE ARE plenty of women working in the media today. They are journalists, radio and television announcers, directors, editors and writers of every genre. But they have very little to say about the direction or the content of the media because — for the most part — the decision-making jobs are still the private preserves of men.

This fact became clear during the first half of the symposium "Women and the Media," which was sponsored by *The Jerusalem Post* and the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, and organized by the "Today" section. The seminar, celebrating International Women's Day, was held at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel last Tuesday, and although 250 people had registered in advance, more than 800 showed up seeking admission. Some 700 sat or stood for the two sessions which lasted for more than six hours.

Sarah Honig, political reporter for *The Post*, posed a question that set a lot of the women who work in the media thinking on a new track.

"Are we attaining a place in the media by our efforts," asked Honig, "or are we filling a vacuum left by men who are abandoning the profession?"

This thought takes on gravity when one considers that the first professional-level jobs that opened up for women were teaching and nursing. Today both professions are predominantly women's provinces and, in both cases, the top level policy-makers are men. The teacher is a woman, the principal a man. The nurse a female, but the hospital administrator — probably a male.

A good number of women at the symposium felt that there is a very real danger that, as salaries in this field become comparatively lower, the media will also go the route of teaching and nursing, and that the day may come when the workers in the media are women, and the management men. Or, as journalist Nurit Kahane of *Ha'aretz*, *Ar* and *Kotzer* Rashit put it, "The fat cat in the room with the rug and the big desk is probably male."

Kahane, who spoke in the first session, also said that the road to success in the Hebrew press still is via the army. If you were a journalist during your army service, she said, then you have a good chance of getting a job. Since few girls manage to become journalists while in the army, they are at a disadvantage from the start.

This disproportion of women in key media jobs was borne out by Hedva Issachar of Israel Radio and by Vardina Erez of Israel Television, both of whom gave statistics indicating that the number of women who have a say in the media is small indeed. Both Issachar and Erez claimed that while women's and children's programmes are usually handled by women, other sectors have women on the staff — yet sometimes a majority of them — yet the top spots are all filled by men.

Yael Lotan, the author, editor and journalist who chaired the panel, said that the way women are often seen, or not seen, reminded her of a story told by the late Patrice Lumumba. Lumumba was in a pharmacy where he worked as an assistant. His white employer was out at the time. A customer came in, looked at him and said, "Isn't anybody here?" Erez said that the news we see on

television is the news seen through the eyes of a man, since only men cover the news in the field. She added that of the 10 video camera people employed, only one is a woman. The men object to women photographers because they feel they will "lower the standard."

But most of the professional women in the media agreed with panelist Shuli Eshel, a documentary film-maker, Eshel, who after 11 years is finally producing — for the first time — a documentary of her own, said: "Sure you can succeed in the media. But you have to be a super-woman."

Eshel went on to tell how her suggestions for documentaries dealing with housewives, Arab women, women in the kibbutz, and in the army, were all rejected. Eshel did make one film, ordered by her studio. She filmed what Ruth Resnick, head of the Shelter for Battered Women called "a wonderful, 12-minute documentary." The film never got shown, but when some time later the television studio did a film on rehabilitating prisoners, some of the very prisoners photographed were the husbands of the battered women in Eshel's film.

Resnick complained to Tommy Lapid, director-general of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, asking why he could devote time to the victimizer and not to the victim. Resnick recalled that he answered, "Ruth, you know I approve of men beating their wives." (Resnick declined to repeat what she said in the rest of that conversation.)

A joke is a joke, but many of the speakers who took the floor didn't find that to be so funny. Rachel Ostrovich summed up by saying that if women pretended that all the problems are solved, then they themselves are creating another myth.

Once discussion from the floor opened up after the first group of panelists spoke, it became obvious that the real, hard-core issues of concern were those relating to the status of women and the special duties engendered by their biological roles.

Michal Zmora of Israel Radio, speaking from the floor, said: "It is not that there isn't a problem — in and out of the media — but I tend to look for the reason for the problem in myself. Many women are simply unwilling, and perhaps justifiably so, to assume the burden that top-level management entails. In many cases, they see that driving ambition can be very ugly, and they choose to step aside."

The main problem, she said, is that "instead of trying to demand half the existing cake, perhaps we should concentrate on baking a better cake to be shared."

But every person in the crowded room at the Jerusalem Plaza knew that there are no simple solutions to the problems with which our society is faced. Israel is a country that places a great amount of stress and responsibility on its men, for instance, in the area of national defence; the average man is, indeed, absent as many days a year for reserve duty as is his female counterpart for child and home care. The situation being as it is, it is hard to demand laws like those existing in Sweden, where a man is entitled both to a month of paternity leave when a child is born, and to many days off to care for sick children as is the woman.

It was during the second half of the symposium, after a short break for a sandwich supper, that the issues that really bother women came to the fore. The second group of panelists spoke on how women are portrayed in the media, and on the effect the image of women in the media has on our society.

Dr. Judith Reisman Bat-Ada, director of the Institute for the Study of Media and the Family, had prepared a slide show on these subjects. Because of her limited Hebrew, Bat-Ada asked Dr. Hanita Tsimrin of Tel Aviv University to lecture for her. The slides showed the gradual changes in the way women have been presented in Israeli magazines from the '50s until today.

There was no doubt that the image of women has shifted from that of a healthy, vital, creative woman to that of a faceless torso to be admired or exploited. In a study made of the first 40 issues of *Monit*, Bat-Ada's research team found that 80 per cent of the covers showed women, and of these, 95 per cent showed the women as victims (or, occasionally as victimizers).

"We see here a process," said Tsimrin, "that threatens women, children and the very fabric of our society."

The victimized woman as portrayed in these and other magazines, said Bat-Ada later, were so degrading that "when we now and then found a happy, bouncy sex symbol like Marilyn Monroe who showed none of the postures of the victim, we were delighted."

Dr. Gerald Krömer, a criminologist teaching at Bar-Ilan and the Hebrew University said that this sort of negative image projection was not just a problem for women but for society as a whole.

"We see men are constantly influenced by these impressions," he said. He added that, "It isn't a matter of changing the magazines, but the society that is producing them. The image of woman is a mirror through which a society can be viewed."

Another panelist, Ari Rath, editor and managing director of *The Jerusalem Post*, raised the question of why women continue to par-

ticipate in the creation of this image. Rath said that "even in a still male-dominated world, women can, to some extent, choose the image they project."

Rath also mentioned an article by Betty Friedan — "Twenty Years After *The Feminine Mystique*" — which appeared in the *New York Times Magazine* a few weeks ago. Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique* which helped spark the feminist revolution of the '60s, was recently described by Italian feminists as "a repentant feminist."

In her article, Friedan concluded by saying, "Who would have thought that the biggest movie hit of 1983 would be a picture called 'Tootsie,' in which a male actor impersonates a woman so he can get a part in a soap opera, and becomes a better man as a woman... The sensitivity he acquired — sharing a woman's experience — made him a much better, stronger, more tender man... Putting together the male and female halves of our beings seemed to clean up the sex act."

Dr. Dina Goren, a communications expert from Tel Aviv University, said that the ruling class in a society usually manages to enforce the rules of their own game without actually using coercion. They do this, she said, "by rubbing all attempts to change things, all protests, as 'nonsense.' Nothing is going to change. Goren added, until the rules of the game are changed."

Moderator of the second panel discussion, MK Shulamit Aloni, whose feminist feelings seem to have come out of the closet, launched a scathing attack on the advertisements — sorry, service broadcasts — seen on our government-sponsored television.

Referring to a current ad showing women in T-shirts — *sans bras* — juggling grapefruit in a movement synchronized with that of their own anatomies, Aloni said, "I will accept this ad as non-exploitive if they will also show a naked man running across the screen to advertise eggs (*betzim*)."

But the real issues — as usual — cannot be solved in a symposium. Does a woman have to be a super-woman in order to achieve the levels her skills deserve? And does she want to be a super-woman? Does the role of woman as the mother of the future generations automatically exclude her from entering the corridors of power? If it does, isn't something wrong?

Walking through the crowded lobby after the seminar, one heard comments all around. Journalist Adriana Gresham: "Of course my husband's baby-sitting. We share." Sally Ariel, video film director: "Working with a male camera crew is no problem after you beat them over the head a time or two."

Joanna Yehiel, "Today" editor: "When we speak of men and their attitudes, we're talking of people we like, some of whom we love... We have to keep the lines of communication open." Shoshana Ditrani, translator: "But we women rise sons. They have only mothers and female teachers and nurses until the first 10 or 12 years of their lives. Are we doing something wrong, that they think this way?"

Writer Sarah Lundau: "Thirty-five years ago when I got my first newspaper job, this symposium could never have taken place. There weren't that many women in the media anywhere!"

THE PALESTINIAN question is, beyond a doubt, one of the most discussed but least understood issues of our time. Though frequently and heatedly debated, it has not been particularly served by the scholarly and scientific community (with some notable — not very numerous — exceptions). Two major gaps in the literature are: informative analysis of the geography, economy and society involved on the political as well as non-political levels; and imaginative, creative approaches to the macro-political dilemmas involved. The collection of articles in this volume, which was developed and written in the Jerusalem Institute for Federal Studies, helps to reduce the size of the first gap; the concluding essay by Elazar, "Shared Rule: A Pre-requisite for Peace," helps to redress the second.

Sharing sovereignty

JUDEA, SAMARIA AND GAZA: Views on the Present and Future, edited by Daniel Elazar. Washington, American Enterprise Institute, 222 pp. \$15.75 (paperback, \$9.75)

Gabriel Ben-Dor

This volume is a bit uneven in terms of quality, but the overall average is higher than the accepted standard. The information and statistics contained in the articles are often fresh and thought-provoking, particularly as analyzed in the volume by scholars as well as practitioners in the field.

THE PAYOFF, in more ways than one, is in Elazar's own concluding essay. This represents the creative thinking that has evolved throughout the years of studies, conferences and other activities initiated by the Jerusalem Institute for Federal Studies (under Elazar's chairmanship). The conceptual framework is that of shared rule, that is, thinking about compromise not necessarily in terms of partitioning land, but rather "partitioning" government, which means sharing sovereignty. This is a variety of federalism ("the politics of eating your cake and having it too"). Elazar is one of the leading authorities in the study of

federalism in the world, and this alone should command a respectful audience for what he has to say by way of an alternative approach to the stalemate in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Elazar and his colleagues recognize the existence of two peoples who, in the name of self-determination, claim sovereignty over substantially the same territory. Unlike many others, though, Elazar rejects the "might makes right" type of reasoning, as he rejects the necessity for the people of Israel to "live forever by the sword."

On the other hand, he does not believe in "re-partitioning" in a dissociative vein, thus recreating small entities in a fractured Palestine that may continue to vie for sovereignty over the land — all or in part.

Rather, he advances the following argument (p. 221): "The territory now shared by both peoples, on the other hand, should be subject to the maximum possible amount to shared rule since the several claimants all have legitimate claims with regard to it. Israel has a historical right which has a certain status in international law, while the Palestinians have a right of occupancy strongly supported in international politics. The only way to satisfy these conflicting claims is through sharing the territory in some way."

The argument rests, to a large extent, on Elazar's contention that "since people in the Middle East have never depended upon territory to legitimize or even to maintain their existence, but only use it as a form of accommodation, the provision of self-rule for them as peoples does not preclude shared rule by two or more peoples over the same territories which they may occupy or in which they have rights vested simultaneously."

ONE MAY disagree, partially or altogether. But Elazar's arguments are buttressed by some strong evidence throughout the book, as well as by two previous volumes edited by him on substantially the same subject: *Federalism and Political Integration and Self-Rule/Shared Rule: Federal Solutions to the Middle East Conflict* (both published in Israel by Turtledove in 1979). The former contains theoretical contributions as well as cases of precedents in the Middle East, along with a lengthy and detailed inventory of arrangements for self-rule and autonomy. The latter contains comparative studies in federal arrangements and possible applications to the Middle East. The volume now reviewed anchors the concept of shared rule in still more profound geographic and social studies of the political context.

Yet one may question the viability of the federal option as premature, as an alien concept to the region, as a state of political development and integration not yet attainable in Arab-Israeli relations. Perhaps all these criticisms are valid to some extent. On the other hand, no alternative approach to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian dilemma has appeared very viable either. Thus one must give the federal option at least a conceptual chance.

If there is a lesson to be extracted from the federal experiment elsewhere, it is that a cultural-intellectual environment must be created to allow a federal structure eventually to function. What we read is a Middle Eastern version of the *Federalist Papers*. When the intellectual elite in the Arab world starts thinking seriously in federal terms and concepts, a real dialogue will have been created. To that dialogue the present volume — written entirely by Israeli scholars and practitioners — makes a real contribution, and it deserves to be read and considered thoroughly. As the Chinese so aptly put it, even the longest journey begins with a single step. If there is to be a road to federalism as conflict resolution in this part of the world, Elazar's work, and this particular volume, constitute a substantial step indeed.

Professor Ben-Dor is Pro-Rector of Haifa University where he also teaches "Political Science. His books include 'The Palestinians and the Middle East Conflict.'"

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(Isaiah Kurlinsky)

Poster war

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE WALLS of Mea Shearim are battlefields, says Menahem Friedman, and the posters put up by contending factions of the ultra-orthodox *haredi* community are weapons.

Friedman, a sociologist at Bar-Ilan University, has been photographing posters on the walls of Mea Shearim and other *haredi* neighborhoods in Israel for nearly 10 years. He approaches the task with a dedication reminiscent of Western military attaches photographing the latest display of Soviet weaponry parading through Red Square on May Day.

"To outsiders, the *haredim* seem a homogenous society," he said in a lecture at the Van Leer Institute sponsored by the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies. "In reality, it is a society of perpetual changes and the posters reflect its internal tensions."

The tensions, he said, stem from revolutionary changes in the structure of the *haredi* community, which is making it more religiously extreme, more politically polarized, more economically self-confident, and more scholarly.

A MAJOR factor in the diversity and ferment in the *haredi* community, according to Friedman, is the loss of oral tradition passed on from father to son — a loss engendered by the break-up of

families in the mass emigration from Eastern Europe to the West and by the Holocaust.

In its stead has come a tradition based on the written word, often freshly interpreted and generally more severe than oral tradition.

"The tradition of books reflects perfect norms of behaviour and puts maximum demands on people," notes Friedman. The varying interpretations of tradition, he says, are a principle cause of tension.

As an example, he pointed to recent graffiti on the walls of Mea Shearim urging people to eat meat on Purim — a book-derived tradition that Friedman, an Orthodox Jew himself, said had been completely unknown to him and to his circle.

The written word has come to play an unprecedented role in ultra-Orthodox Jewish society which traditionally has included not only scholars but a majority of *amot ha'aretz* (unlearned common folk). "It is now a learned society," says Friedman. "Everyone can read a *halakha gemara* (pige of Talmud)."

In the yeshiva society that has developed, many young *haredim* quickly surpass their elders in learning and derive their own stern guidelines to life from the ancient times. "They are more learned than their parents," says Friedmann. "This tension is reflected in the posters. In addition, notes Friedman, an unprecedented level of economic well-being in the *haredi* camp permits them to live by the book without bending the laws to suit economic necessities.

Whereas the *haredi* community used to be distinguished by its emotional-spiritual approach to life in comparison to the scholarly *mitnagdim*, Friedman notes that yeshivas have become the focus of *haredi* houses and that the *haredi* community is challenging the *mitnagdim* in scholarship — another source of tension in the *haredi* community.

In addition, tensions between those who accept the Zionist state and those opposed to it are a primary impetus to the poster culture, as is the ongoing battle to avoid incursions from the secular world.

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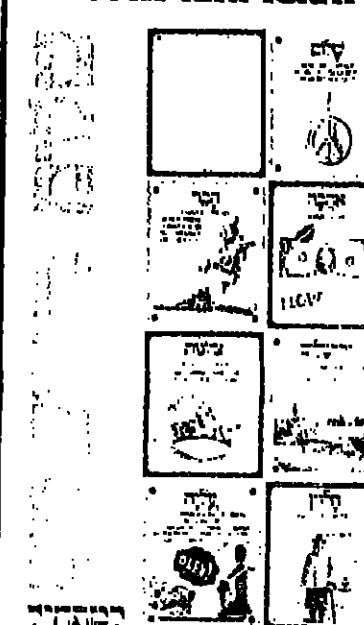
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THAT THE South African Litvaks form the most wonderful Zionist community in the world is a fact of life I have always known. It's as incontrovertible as the proposition that the earth spins on its axis and moves in an orbit around the sun. As warranty for this great truth, I have, to apply the words of Palast, partly my mother's word, and partly my own opinion.

If there are still sceptics who need further proof, they should visit the imposing exhibition, *The Jews of South Africa*, which last week opened at Beth Hatefutsoth in Tel Aviv, with our *landsmen*, Abba Eban, giving the keynote address. Admittedly, he left South Africa when he was only a few months old, but one's place of birth is something that one can never change, and Aubrey has been one of our most vaunted products.

PERSPICACIOUS readers will have noted that I confer the mantle of greatness, as a Zionist community, only on the South African Litvaks, not on the South African Jews. There are — and have been for the last few decades — some 120,000 Jews in South Africa, the overwhelming majority of them Litvaks — i.e., they, or their parents, or their grandparents, or their great-grandparents, were born in Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk or Mogilev.

There were a few thousand Jews in South Africa who had immigrated there from England and Germany. Many of them had become immensely wealthy mining magnates, like Barnato, Oppenheimer, Joel, Phillips and Albu. They despised us as "greenies," and we loathed and disdained them, not because they were so rich — many of our best Zionists were very affluent, we had nothing against dear, lovely money as such — but because they were assimilationists, would-be "passers" who married their children to Christians, and even got converted. We were all Zionists.

MANY YEARS later, after the state was established, Sarah Gertrude Millin, the novelist, was persuaded by Moshe Sharett to introduce him to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer. Sharett hoped that the magic of his tongue would win this sinner back to Zion — there is more joy in Zionism over one who repenteth than over one who always believed — and that Sir Ernest would cough up a substantial slice of his gold and diamond and other holdings for the cause. Sir Ernest's pockets remained closed, but he did agree to do something of greater value than a donation — he got the Diamond Syndicate to help Israel's infant diamond industry with allocations of diamonds.

Still later, Sir Ernest's son, Harry Oppenheimer, whom I once interviewed and found so attractive that I suspected his ancestors' really came from Kovno, was completely converted by the combined persuasions of Judge Issy Muiwels and Pinhas Sapir. Whenever Israel faced a crisis — which was every few months — Sapir would ring up Issy to go to Oppenheimer to make him double his donation.

WHY THE ZIONISTS so dominated the lives of the Jewish community is a subject that fascinated Gideon Shimoni, of the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry, who wrote an authoritative book on *Jews and Zionism: The South African Experience*. This was remarkably good

Loving and leaving

In no other country did Zionists so dominate the Jewish community as in South Africa. PHILIP GILLON gives an affectionate portrait of the kehila in the land of his birth, which is the subject of an exhibition now open at Beth Hatefutsoth, the Diaspora museum in Tel Aviv.

up to a point, this point being the inadequate attention he paid to certain Zionists I revered throughout my boyhood. In no other country did Zionists dominate organized Jewish life to the same extent as in South Africa.

Zionism was to my brothers, my sister and me like gin to Eliza Doolittle's aunt. Our mother, Katie Gluckmann, was to Southern African Zionism what Henrietta Szold was to American Zionism.

She carried the flag, and fought the good fight, in every city and dorp (hamlet) between the Congo and Cape Agulhas. (My cousin once put it to her that she should carry a few lines, like stockings or blouses, to sell to the Jews in between-in-discriminating and inspiring them.)

She was the first woman to be elected to the S.A. Zionist Federation, and was chairman for endless years of the Keren Kayemet in South Africa. There is a family tradition that she suggested the introduction of the blue box.

I still remember the alarms and excursions when Vera Weizmann visited South Africa together with her great husband, and suggested to the leading Zionist women that they establish a women's branch of WIZO in South Africa.

All the men leading S.A. Zionism at the time were as determined male chauvinists as any Prussian Junker, and they resisted the move by every possible means, foul or foul. In the end, virtue triumphed, and the S.A. Women's Council was created.

AS Gideon Shimoni points out in a thoughtful brochure issued for the Beth Hatefutsoth exhibition, South Africa was very different from America as far as the Jews were concerned.

While all the whites belonged to a privileged minority compared to the blacks, there were deep and bitter divisions and hatreds among the whites. The Afrikaners never got over the traumatic experience of the Boer War. The Jews, largely identified with the English-speaking section, were despised by both the Afrikaners and the English. Social anti-Semitism was a deeply rooted phenomenon.

It is true that Jews, Italians and Irish suffered at the hands of the WASPs in America, but there was an overriding drive in the U.S. for everyone to become American in a melting-pot; there was no such drive in South Africa. We were South African patriots, but we were also well aware of the gulfs between us and the other sections of the white population. We loved South Africa for its incredible beauty and its gracious way of life, but we knew that other South Africans did not love it.

It was impossible for us to reconcile two somewhat contradictory dreams — to play cricket for South Africa and to emigrate to what was then Palestine.

The flame of our Zionism was kept burning ever brighter by the visits of great emissaries on Keren Hayesd and Keren Kayemet campaigns. Weizmann, Nahum

Sokolow, Colonel Kisch, Josiah Wedgwood, Alexander Goldstein, Mossinsohn the educator, Zuckerman the American — they came, they saw, they orated, they conquered.

FOR MANY South African Zionists, the most momentous visit was that of Vladimir Jabotinsky. There is an assumption that the Revisionist movement grew to be so strong in South Africa because people in a racist society naturally tended to support right-wing arguments and causes.

I think this is completely incorrect: the Revisionists were not stronger supporters of white privilege than other Jews. My own belief is that Jabotinsky excelled himself in his mighty speeches in South Africa, which were made when anti-Semitism was on the march in Europe, and everyone was terrified of what would happen in the Pale.

While I realized that Jabotinsky was no slouch as an orator, I was immune to his doctrine. First of all,



(Above) Jewish roving peddler who sold to Boer farmers during 1890's. (Below) A Jewish business in the Kimberly diamond market in the 1870's.



he was far too much of a trickster when he spoke: one could see the carefully planned passion, could detect when his voice was going to thunder, when it was going to drop to a whisper.

And he was so arrogant! I remember a meeting of the Association of Jewish Groups which he addressed. One of our brightest young men asked some question which irritated the Great Man. "I'm not here to teach you your political ABC!" he roared.

People who had idolized that young man drew away from him, girls shunned him; for a while it seemed that his career in South African Zionism was at an end. Fortunately, he survived Jabotinsky's wrath, married happily, became a major leader of S.A. Zionism and settled in Israel.

I HAD additional reasons for resisting Jabotinsky. The Zionism we absorbed had always been associated with adoration of the kibbutz on my mother's side, with

liberalism and socialism on my father's. Then we idolized Joseph Baratz and Avraham Hartzfeld, who came as emissaries to South Africa. They arrived, apparently, straight from the stable, in their working clothes. As part of the emissary's duties involved meeting non-Jews, my mother was horrified by their apparel, and the Federation bought them suits. These they promptly sold, and sent the money back to Palestine.

We used to have banquets for Great Visitors in our home, which were often rather ponderous affairs. Baratz and Hartzfeld delighted us by bursting into Yiddish songs as soon as the chopped liver reached the table. From that moment on, I was determined to settle on a kibbutz.

A REVOLUTION in South African Zionism came when Norman Lourie introduced Hahonim. This inspired hundreds of young people who later immigrated to Israel. Hahonim put strong stress on *hahutsur* and Zionist socialist values. At about the same time, I think, the *hahutsur* farm was set up, to train potential members of kibbutzim. Veteran South Africans now settled in Israel were members of the *hahutsur* farm.

Immigration in those days was a rather remote dream: it was a period when immigrants needed certificates from the Mandatory regime, and these were naturally reserved for the endangered Jews of Europe. Nevertheless, with help from Nicolai Kirschner, the chairman of the Federation, my brother Colin did get to Palestine in the '30s.

World War II enabled people like me to visit Palestine on leave from the S.A. Army in Egypt, to see a kibbutz and to fall in love with it. Shortly after the war ended, it became clear that fighting with the Arabs was inevitable, and hundreds of South Africans came through Mahal.

I think it is fair to claim that their contribution to the nascent Israel Defence Forces, particularly to the Air Force, was of immense and perhaps decisive value. Many of them stayed or returned as immigrants.

THE proclamation of the State in 1948 coincided with the rise to power in South Africa of the Nationalist Party under Dr. Malan.

Since the Nationalists had been considered to be even more anti-Semitic than the English-speaking United Party (the Transvaal branch of the Nationalist Party, if my memory serves me right, had an anti-Semitic clause in its constitution, and many Nationalists had been pro-Hitler), this should have given the Jews the necessary "push" to get out of South Africa.

There was also a terrific increase in the "pull" — the 2,000-year-old dream had come true, the Jewish State was reborn, the gates were open, certificates were no longer necessary.

Donations to the funds by South African Zionists are as great as ever, as is the devotion to Zionism. Alas, it is fragmentary.

Many of the leaders of the Federation of their children do something *why*, but, on the whole, the wonderful Litvaks have been slow to remake their lives in Israel. Some 10,000 have settled here; more than this number have gone to the U.S., Canada, Australia and Britain. The English language and economic and professional opportunities have proved greater lures than fulfilling a vision. It is a pity: they are missing a lot of fun.

PEOPLE AND POLITICS

AT HIS first press conference after his landslide victory in this month's Australian elections, the new Labour prime minister, Bob Hawke, told reporters he planned to visit the Middle East and renew his contacts with the leaders of Egypt, Israel and Jordan.

Without exaggerating Australia's capacity to influence events in the region, Hawke said he nevertheless hoped such a visit might contribute to a negotiated settlement. At the same time, he would make an on-the-spot assessment of the role played by the 150 Australian servicemen who are participating in the multi-national peacekeeping force in the Sinai.

Although the Labour Party had opposed the decision by the defeated Liberal Government under Malcolm Fraser to send the troops, and on paper is committed to withdrawing them, Hawke emphasized that he would not act precipitately and that the Labour government would do nothing "to destabilize" the operations of his peacekeeping force.

It was slightly incongruous, certainly ironic and yet also entirely fitting, that on the morning after his dramatic triumph at the polls, Hawke, of all Australian leaders, should be faced with foreign policy questions that dealt with his attitude to the Middle East, not in abstract terms, but as a matter of critical decision-making which, among others, affects Canberra's relationship with Washington.

Incongruous because at first glance it is hard to see why the Middle East should have become an issue at all in Australian politics.

Ironic, because just two-and-a-half years ago, Hawke, although consistently judged by the opinion polls to be the most popular figure in Australian public life, was not even a member of parliament. Indeed, as recently as February 3 he was not even leader of the opposition.

On that day, Fraser, who had been in power for seven years, called an early election expecting to face Bill Hayden as the opposition leader. But to Fraser's surprise, Hayden resigned a few minutes later in favour of Hawke without knowing that the election had indeed been called. Now Hawke is prime minister and Hayden is minister for foreign affairs.

Entirely fitting because for more than a decade, Hawke's political career has been intertwined with his outspoken support for Israel and his involvement with the Middle East.

SINCE HIS first visit to Israel in 1970, when he was the president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, Hawke has undertaken high-level diplomatic negotiations on Jerusalem's behalf in Moscow, championed Israel's rights at the International Labour Organization in Geneva, become deeply involved with efforts to gain the release of refuseniks in the Soviet Union, and has been the most visible and articulate exponent of the case for Israel in Australian public life.

In 1976, Australian Jews and Israeli friends combined to plant a JNF forest in his name in Israel. Within the Australian Jewish community he has become a popular hero with a wide network of friends and admirers, even among those who do not share his political views on other issues.

An indefatigable orator, Hawke could legitimately claim a record for the number of gefilte fish luncheons he has consumed at countless WIZO meetings in

A friend gains power

Melbourne and Sydney. This year he will be the guest of honour at the Yom Ha'atzmaut celebrations at the Sydney Opera House.

WHAT ATTRACTED Hawke to Israel? He and his biographer, Blanche d'Alpuget, whose book has been a sell-out ever since it was published late last year, agree it was an instant affair.

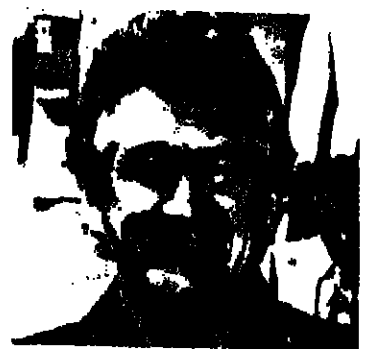
On his first visit, Hawke was deeply impressed by the role Israel's labour movement played in national life. Relatively new to his job as trade union leader in Australia, Hawke particularly admired the Histadrut labour federation's ownership of large enterprises.

As a social democrat he was drawn to the liveliness of Israel's open society and its democratic freedoms in a region marked by autocracy.

And Israel's refusal to succumb to the military or totalitarian temptations, despite the pressures of war, aroused his sense of fair play.

But beyond the political and social appeal of Israel, Hawke found a certain chemistry at work.

Sam Lipski writes from Melbourne on Australia's new prime minister, Bob Hawke (below), the strongest advocate of Israel's cause among Western leaders.



His distinctive brand of Australian confidence, directness, even arrogance at times, was met by a comparable Israeli cockiness and *hutzpa*.

Although the mellowing of Bob Hawke has been a major topic of conversation among Australians in recent weeks, the noticeable self-restraint befitting a candidate for high office was not always so marked. In his earlier years — he is now 53 — he always found in Israel a society where his friends worked and played as hard as he did, where his no-frills energy was welcomed and understood, where his friendship was warmly acknowledged without too many formalities.

HAWKE'S PASSIONATE support for Israel has been, in common with many of the issues on which he has taken strong stands, as much visceral as intellectual.

So intense has been his pro-Israel commitment that it has led him to break down in tears on two highly publicized occasions. The first was on national television after the 1973 Yom Kippur War when he gave a personal account of his experiences on the Golan Heights in the immediate aftermath of the war. The second was in parliament in 1981

when, at the end of his speech in the debate about the despatch of the Australian troops to the Sinai, a government backbencher taunted him with accusations of having sold Israel out. The accusations came after Fraser had accused him of "betraying" Israel by going along with the Labour Party's opposition to participating in the MFO.

Deeply sensitive though he is to such suggestions, Hawke has not been a totally uncritical admirer of Israel's actions, particularly in recent years since Menachem Begin has been in power.

Hawke supported resolutions by the Labour Party's national conference last year which condemned Israel's operation in Lebanon as well as those which called for a Palestinian state and for the PLO and the Soviet Union to participate in negotiations. But he remains opposed to allowing the PLO to set up an office in Australia and has assured the Jewish community that no recognition would be extended to the PLO until it had first recognized Israel.

And yet, for all his undoubted support for Israel, Hawke will face pressures in government from within the Labour Party as well as those from the bureaucracy, which he may find harder to resist than did his predecessor.

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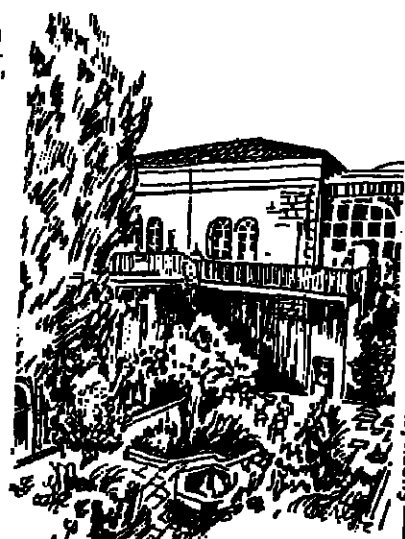
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□ Hanna is an Israeli lawyer who represents Selim Akad, a stateless Palestinian refugee demanding that the Israeli government permit him to return to the home his family inhabited for several generations before the War of Independence. She presents the judge with extensive documentation to prove that since 1876 the Akad family has owned land in what was once an Arab village and is today a modern Jewish settlement.

HERZOG: (the state prosecutor): A pity there isn't any trace of this on the land survey or census.
HANNA: The survey and census were redone after the owners had been transferred to refugee camps.
HERZOG: They were rescued from the war.

HANNA: Right, and what with one rescue and another, they ended up in the Lebanon, where they were massacred.
HERZOG: Bravo. That's exactly what our enemies are saying.
[From p. 66 of Hanna, the working title of a film script by Costa-Gavras and Franco Solinas.]

COSTA-GAVRAS and his films have always been popular in Israel. After enjoying a successful run, Z, a powerful indictment of the repressive Greek military junta, became a frequent feature of the Cinematheque, which also regularly shows Confession, an exposé of Communist witch-hunts in the early '30s. Missing, which suggests Washington's complicity in the disappearance of an American writer who uncovered evidence of U.S. involvement in the overthrow of a Latin American government, has sold a record 100,000 tickets since opening in Tel Aviv 19 weeks ago.

None the less, much of the local film community is uneasy about the fact that the 49-year-old Greek-born French director has been in this country since December, shooting his new feature, which is about Israel and has as its background the dilemma of several million stateless Palestinian refugees. A coproduction between Costa-Gavras's own K.G. company, Gaumont France and French TV's T-2 Channel, Hanna is budgeted at \$5 million, one million of which is being spent in this country.

Israelis are uneasy about Hanna because Costa-Gavras's power as a director of films about explosive political situations is well known, as is his penchant for presenting the situations in very black-and-white terms. But no one really knows his politics. It is generally believed that he is not anti-Israeli, but that he does sympathize with Palestinian demands for a homeland.

Left-wing circles recall that Costa-Gavras first came here approximately two years ago, accompanied by a team of researchers and screenwriter Franco Solinas (also his co-author on State of Siege, which dealt with the fate of a CIA agent fomenting unrest in Uruguay). He told those he consulted with then that he planned to make a pro-Palestinian film and tried out on numerous scenarios on them.

THE VISITING filmmaker himself has done a little to assuage Israeli jitters as he traditionally gives no interviews during filming, nor does he permit cast and crew to speak with journalists. The set is closed to visitors. Scripts are closely guarded. His wife and producer Michelle, a former journalist, was willing to "clear up misconceptions," however. Interviewed at the Tel Aviv Sheraton, where cast and crew were quartered, she insisted that the Middle East's turbulent politics play

Costa-Gavras' secret script

A Greek director with a reputation for political movies has just finished filming in Israel. While he claims to have 'nothing to hide,' he has banned the press from the set and refused to make the script public. The Post's JOAN BORSTEN reports.

second fiddle to the story that her husband really wants to tell, that of an American woman in her 30s (played by Jill Clayburgh of Unmarried Woman) who is trying to establish priorities — at this particular point in her life, does she most want a career, marriage, or motherhood?

Michelle Gavras also insists that her husband's readiness to film in Israel proves that "he has nothing to hide."

"We could easily have gone to Algeria, where my husband made Z," she said.

It's true that not only Z, but all of Costa-Gavras's previous political movies, have been made on location in countries other than that with which they deal — Chile served as Uruguay in State of Siege, Mexico

A DETAILED synopsis of the scenario of Hanna was confirmed by some of the small circle of Israelis who have had access to the script. The movie is the story of Hanna Kaufman, an American with an unstable past who immigrates to Israel, qualifies as a lawyer and goes into practice.

She defends Selim, a Palestinian trying to return to his home in Israel, but loses the case — the state prosecutor tells her it would have set a precedent for the "two million others right behind him." Hanna falls in love with Selim, who is released into her custody.

The film ends as the police arrive at Hanna's front door with an arrest warrant for Selim, who is suspected of just having led a terrorist attack.



as Chile in Missing, and Franco as Czechoslovakia in Confession.

But unlike those countries, Israel is a democracy, and anyone who wants to, may make movies here. If the producer does not need financial or technical help, he does not have to inform the powers that be. If the script does not deal with military or security matters, he does not have to consult the censor. Officials at the film division of the Ministry of Industry and Trade were given a copy of the shooting script, apparently only because Costa-Gavras felt he owned them that courtesy.

ADDING FAT to the fire are persistent rumours that the Israeli shooting script, considered by government officials to be "legitimate... but not flattering and full of mistakes," is incomplete and expurgated. That is because crucial scenes, described by left-wing circles who read Costa-Gavras's final draft, are missing. It is thought here that either those scenes have been eliminated — though Michelle Gavras says the script has not been changed since it was completed last year — or that they will be filmed in Rome.

Credence to the latter theory is added by an Italian theatrical agent's description of the parts to be played by actors in her stable, parts that do not correspond with the characters described in the Israeli shooting script.

IT IS ASSUMED that Israelis Gidi Amir and Avi Kleinberger, who provided the production with local services, eliminated some of the worst small errors in the scenario.

To make his point, Costa-Gavras has taken many dramatic liberties — something critics also took him to task for in Missing. According to a source in the Israeli legal system, the director has based his script on many events that though possible are not plausible. For instance, though a lawyer could theoretically be appointed by the state to defend someone like Selim, it is unlikely that this would be necessary, as a good dozen Israeli and West Bank lawyers specialize in representing Palestinians.

Likewise, it is possible that the authorities would release, before he had completed his sentence, a security prisoner who was critically ill or on the verge of death. There is even a precedent for this though not for allowing the released prisoner to remain in Israel.

If Costa-Gavras follows his script closely, however — and indications are that he is doing just that — the big errors and ambiguities may create a controversy when the film is released next fall. Israelis and Diaspora Jews can be expected to take offence at many lines of the dialogue which are so vague they may mislead viewers unfamiliar with the nuances of the Middle East.

Paradoxically, the film will offend not only those who feel the Palestinians have no right to a homeland, but also those who actively work toward that end. For Felicia Langer and Lea Tsemel, the only two Israeli lawyers who regularly defend Palestinians in this country, the character of Hanna Kaufman is a slap in the face. For years to come, when Americans and Europeans read about the two lawyers, both ideologues who, however abhorrent their politics, have never become rich or popular through their efforts, they will undoubtedly picture a confused American who flits from man to man.

SCIENCE-BASED INDUSTRIES

FACED with a dearth of mineral and other natural resources, Israel has undertaken to develop actively its human resources. The result is that "brainpower" has become one of the country's major resources. Over the years, this brainpower has been instrumental in developing industries whose products have found markets in various parts of the world and have brought in an increasing amount of dollars from export. An ever-growing number of these industries are based on products resulting from local research and development.

Since the 1970s, the development of science-based industries has been a national goal. Today Israel is Number One in the world in terms of the percentage of its population involved in research: An average of three out of every 1,000 Israelis are engaged in full-time research and development activities. The U.S. is in second place, with 2.5 per cent, followed by Japan with 2.4 per cent, and Sweden and Switzerland with 1.7 per cent.

Israel has also achieved a high rank in terms of the percentage of its gross national product (GNP) which is devoted to research and development. Israel and Switzerland both spend 2.3 per cent of their GNPs on R & D. Great Britain is the only nation with a higher percentage.

The intensification of research and development has had a very positive impact on Israeli industry, which last year exported well over \$1 billion worth of products — the direct result of local research and development — and which represented nearly one-third of all

Intensification of research and development is having a dynamic impact on Israel's industry. The extent of this is evident at the Technology '83 exhibition which has opened at the Tel Aviv fairgrounds. Special emphasis this year is on computers and robotics, with local and foreign firms showing their latest products. Finance Reporter JOSEPH MORGENSTERN reviews the state of Israel's science-based industries on this page. Other reports are on the following three pages.

Brain-power

industrial exports. The government assists industry in its R & D programmes.

"Experience shows that for every dollar invested in industrial research and development, we may expect some \$8 to \$10 worth of exports for locally developed products," says Professor Arie Lavie, chief scientist of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, who is in charge of allocation of government funds to industry.

Approximately 500 firms are currently active in research and development projects; six years ago, the figure was around 200. Nearly 100 new research and development-based companies are being formed annually. Academic manpower active in R & D is rising at an annual rate of almost 16 per cent, and includes 6,500 academics, engineers and technicians, and 4,500 other employees.

Science-based industries abroad have been duly impressed with

finance working capital; dollar-for-dollar government cost-sharing in approved research and development projects; and grants to share in the cost of training personnel. Among tax incentives is an accelerated depreciation schedule whereby new industrial machinery and equipment can be depreciated within two years, and building within five years.

Full exemption from income tax during the first five-year period, and a 30 per cent corporation tax, are other features. In addition, a tax-deductible equity maintenance allowance is intended to protect foreign investors against inflation and devaluation. Furthermore, profit and principals can be freely repatriated in foreign currency. There is no limit on foreign ownership.

Over the years, industrial successes resulting from local applied research and development projects have been on the upswing. The list is long and impressive, and while it is difficult to enumerate them all, the following is a cross-section of such developments:

In the electro-polishing field, Limat has developed new metal-processing machinery. Israel's continuous preoccupation with the problems of energy has led to the development of small, reliable power stations consuming different energy sources in isolated areas. One example is the six-kilowatt unit currently produced and marketed by Ormat in more than 40 countries. A 300-kilowatt version is being developed.

Research conducted at the Weizmann Institute of Science has led to

the development of radio-immunoassay equipment which has been developed and produced by Ames-Yissum. In the field of communication, private business and rural telephone systems with self-powered, modular, multi-channel systems, are being produced by Tadiran and Telrad. In the field of scientific and analytical instruments, Beta Engineering of Beersheba is producing spectrometers for Alpha, Beta and Gamma radiation systems. Novel powder-sintering — including composite-coating processes — are being used by Iscar in tool production.

Much work has been done in the field of plastic pipes and solar energy collectors. Locally, cross-linked injection and rotary-moulded polyethylene processes have been developed to be applied in the production of plastic pipes, containers, solar energy collectors. The leaders in these fields are Glon Plastics and Rotoplast Industries.

Israeli brainpower and technology has also focussed on solving some very basic national needs. The need for expanding the country's water supply has led to the development of desalination plants and irrigation systems.

This need has, specifically, led to the development of automatic computerized control units for multi-line irrigation systems, suitable for large areas of land.

EIN-TAL Industries has successfully specialized in mini-computers used for single-line irrigation systems. Tal Engineering Company

(Continued on next page)

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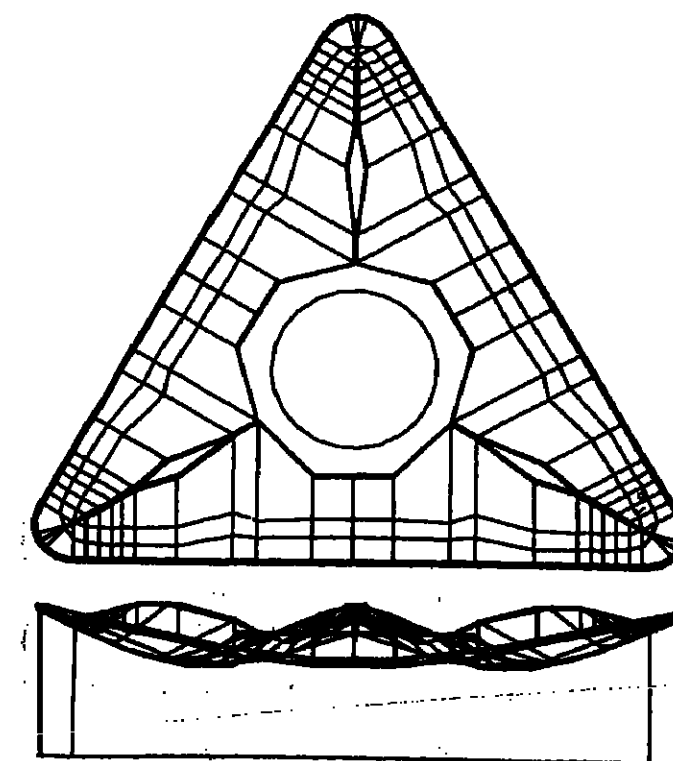


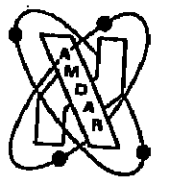
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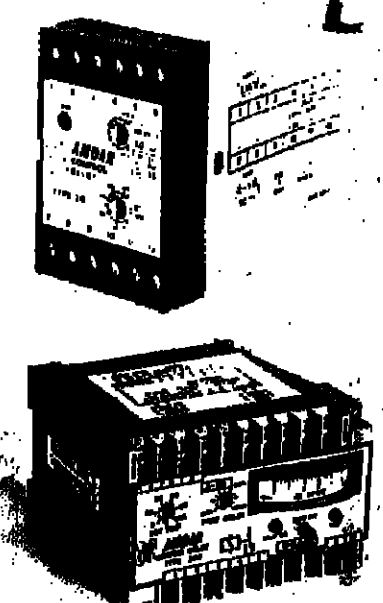
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'Real world' academics

By Macabee Dean

PROBABLY the best description of the growth of Kiryat Weizmann, the science-based industrial park next to the Weizmann Institute of Science (WIS), is that given by Nechemia Meyers, who has been connected with the Institute for years.

"It was modeled after Boston's Route 128, which sprang up in the vicinity of such famous centers of science and technology as Harvard University and M.I.T.," Meyers says. "But the founders of Kiryat Weizmann had no illusions."

"At first they called the industrial park 'Route 128' but now, a decade after it was founded, they proudly call it 'Route 128,' indicating that it has grown and is continuing to flourish."

Before the 90-dunam Kiryat Weizmann park became a reality, several firms were invited by WIS to set up shop on its own campus, and several did. One of them — Scitex — grew so fast that it moved to a new location in Herzliya. Other firms, such as Mennen Medical (formerly known as M.G. Electronics), took up permanent residence in the park.

Kiryat Weizmann represents a joint venture between the Institute and Africa Israel Investments.

"WIS was the actual pioneer in Israel in science-based industries," according to Ronny Golding, sales manager of Africa Israel Investments. "The park is a partnership which is bringing benefits to both the scientific and the business community. WIS wanted its scientists to break away from the 'ivory tower' atmosphere and move into the world of R & D. Africa Israel Investments (now run by Bank Leumi) was looking for a broader base for its real estate activities."

Recalls Golding, "We went

through some very difficult years. Frankly, at first the park was a money-loser. Only now are we beginning to break even financially, and we hope that the profitable years are now starting. When we moved into this project, we knew that it was a long-range investment, that it would take long years before we could reap its fruit."

Not only Africa Israel faced bad times in the 1970s, says Golding, but other local science-based industries did as well. "But," he says, "about three years ago, the situation began to pick up."

"The government made more R & D funds available. Secondly, some Israel conglomerates became interested in the concept and thirdly, (people from abroad with) venture capital began to take a closer look at what Israel and its scientists had to offer."

"There was a willingness among the WIS scientific personnel to mix pure and applied science," says Golding. "A few of them, after 'tasting' the mixture, preferred the rough-and-tumble life of R & D to the sanctified life in an 'ivory tower.' And in the last few years, a half-a-dozen new industries have moved into the park."

Some of these have expanded very fast. Interpharm, for example, started with 500 square metres of floorspace and has expanded to 4,000 square metres.

Inter-Yeda Ltd., world famous for producing interferon, is also located at Kiryat Weizmann, which is the locale for 22 companies. Most of these companies are conducting research in interesting fields. For example, Biotechnology General is working in genetic engineering — a

concept which used to frighten people, but has now become an accepted field of scientific investigation. Biotechnology is concentrating its efforts on developing a biofertilizer for grains, a biological control agent to combat plant diseases, and a bovine growth hormone, as well as a synthetic vaccine against foot and mouth disease.

Golding notes that the 22 plants are working in three main areas: biotechnology and genetics (five companies); sophisticated medical equipment for hospitals, etc. (another five); and optics (four). Firms dealing with electronics and computers are also represented at Kiryat Weizmann.

Some 1,500 persons are employed by the 22 plants. The percentage of persons with academic degrees varies from plant to plant, according to Golding who adds that at least half the staff in one of them has doctorates.

**THE 22 COMPANIES AT
KIRYAT WEIZMANN**

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Membrane Products Kiryat Weizmann (MPW)
Membrane Filtration Technology
BITCOM Electronics Industries
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Liacom
Rehovot Thin Films
Interpharm Laboratories
Indigo
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EL-OP Electro-Optics Industries
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Rehovot Optics
Analyst
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Migada
Ma'agar — Scientific Services
Medicom Computers (Israel)
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Miles-Yeda
Inter-Yeda

Brain-power

Jafora. The Shemen company has developed a novel process for oil extraction from palm and avocado. The Jojoba company has specialized in the extraction and production of high-quality oils for pharmaceuticals.

Israel Chemicals has been in the forefront of food additives, while Macteshim and Agan Chemicals produce complete lines of insecticides and pesticides. Adi has produced an industrial aeroponics process for growing tomatoes and flowers.

In the fast-growing field of medical engineering, Elscint Ltd. has been in the forefront in the production and sale of tomography scanning systems. The same company is now entering into the field of nuclear magnetic resonance, which is generally considered to be the most advanced area of medical imaging.

Computer-based intensive care and cardiac diagnostic monitoring systems for hospitals are produced at M.G. Electronics. The same firm is also producing the pacemaker. Laser Industries produces the most

advanced carbon-dioxide surgical laser systems. At Rehovot's Electro-Optical Industries, reading machines for the blind are being produced.

One of the most exciting fields throughout the world is that of biogenetic technology and one of the most fascinating areas is that of interferon. In the field of interferon and gene splicing, Interpharm Laboratories has come up with a product which is said to be effective in fighting herpes. The company recently concluded a private placement offering which will provide it with \$7m. for bio-technological research and development over the next four years.

INDUSTRIES based on research and development in the utilization of Israeli-Jewish brainpower offer a realistic glimpse of hope as a solution to Israel's foreign debt which exceeds the \$20b. mark as well as its perennial imbalance of trade position. Expanding science-based industrial complexes will continue to offer new challenges for the country's youth and new opportunities for professional enrichment.

COMPUTERIZED surgery is no longer a science fiction fantasy. And it has been brought even closer to home by the recent development of Microscan 771 which is expected to have a dramatic impact on the scope of laser surgery.

Conceived and developed in the research and development department of Tel Aviv-based Laser Industries Ltd., the Microscan is a laser scanner with a microprocessor-controlled device that enables surgeons to laser specific body tissues automatically, by remote control.

Laser Industries, manufacturer and marketer of an entire range of carbon dioxide surgical laser systems and accessories, is currently waiting to receive a patent and U.S. regulatory approval for the laser scanner.

Using a visible helium neon guide-beam, the surgeon first out-



Steff Wertheimer

Visionary realism

ISCAR LTD. is Israel's foremost producer of high quality precision cutting tools made of tungsten and titanium carbides, the hardest cutting metals known to man. The company's outstanding success is due to the industrial pioneering efforts of its founder, Steff Wertheimer. Wertheimer, a former member of Israel's parliament, is a staunch proponent of the free enterprise system and a champion of progressive labour relations. At the age of 26 back in 1952, Wertheimer made carbide tipped tools for the Israeli market. Over the years the company prospered and expanded its marketing outside Israel. The company now employs more than 500 people, with exports running in excess of \$10m. a year.

The Iscar product line includes carbide cutting tools, carbide cutting inserts, carbide coatings, the self-grip systems, milling cutters, brazed tools, and circular saws and router bits.

Over the years, Steff Wertheimer has been attacked as a visionary, but most of his ideas that appear to be far reaching when first mentioned have developed into reality. One of these is what has been termed as the "school for entrepreneurs." The concept was to take talented youngsters who wanted to be general managers and to build enterprise around them. Using this concept, some half dozen enterprises were so formed, and today these constitute an important part of Iscar's total output.

In the past year, Iscar has introduced a complete new family of tools. The Bilcar line is a product of R&D at Iscar which has in the past made important contributions to the growth of the firm. J.M.

Published weekly • March 13-19, 1983

Medical revolution

lines the tissue area to be scanned by the laser. After the surgeon's careful checking, the scanner is activated and it uniformly and exactly lases the area within the outlines. This device enables — for the first time — precise removal of large, irregularly shaped tissues in operations used in a number of surgical disciplines such as neurosurgery, gynecology and plastic surgery.

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A decade ago, Laser Industries became a pioneer in an embryonic field when it introduced its first Sharpplan carbon-dioxide surgical laser. Today, the company dominates the world market, its

Sharpplan systems being used in over 500 hospitals in 30 countries; they are the most widely used surgical lasers in America.

In order to maintain its dominance and keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for laser surgery, one out of every three employees at Laser Industries works in research and development. Some eight to 10 per cent of sales are plowed into R&D, a figure which is nearly matched by the Office of the Chief Scientist. Some 63 per cent of the firm's staff is under the age of 34.

In addition to the scanner, the company has come out with a line of Sharpplan laser laparoscopes which will have a tremendous impact on the lives of women in need of infertility micro-surgery. The in-

roduction of these instruments follows pioneering work in laser infertility surgery carried out in co-operation with several major American hospitals.

Under the new procedure, surgical lasers are used with a narrow, rigid, hollow tube inserted into the abdomen, allowing a woman's reproductive organs to be both examined and then treated with lasers — without the need for a major operation.

The laser laparoscopes have successfully unblocked fallopian tubes, removed scar tissue, and eradicated unwanted growths, including pre-cancerous in the cervix. Laser's brainpower is coupled with its management's willingness to invest in R&D.

"We're proud of our investments in this area," says David Meridor, the company's dynamic 40-year old president, "even though the high

cost involved in developing our new products, plus the reorganization of our marketing branch, did affect our earnings in the last fiscal year."

Nevertheless, Laser Industries' net sales for fiscal 1983 are estimated to reach about \$8 to \$9 million — a figure which Meridor thinks will double in 1984. He points out that sales and earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1982, were higher than those of the previous quarter.

Another area of considerable expansion for Laser Industries has been marketing. Its systems are sold world-wide under the name "Sharpplan."

R&D plans at Laser Industries call for work in lasers for eye surgery, fibre-optics, and sealed-tube lasers, as well as for the development of a high-energy industrial laser for welding and other metal-working purposes. I.B.

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A park with many roles

By Macabee Denn

WHAT DOES Atidim — the science-based industrial park located on the outskirts of Tel Aviv — have to do with Zionist pioneering?

Nahum Raz, who heads the park, feels there is a strong connection: "The idea is to provide a place of work for highly skilled technicians and for the intellectual elite — those who work both with their hands and with their minds. This will give them a scientific-industrial challenge which should keep them at home, that is, in Israel," he claims.

The results of these technicians' efforts in research and development, he adds, will help Israel make inroads into the world of science and technology which is developing abroad (and here) by leaps and bounds. Ultimately, these R & D efforts bring about the manufacture of products for export — and bring in foreign currency.

The science-based park is located in the midst of several problematic areas which some people call slums. Others "developing neighbourhoods." It provides work for many living nearby.

"In the morning — and hopefully late into the night — the parents work in the plants. In the afternoons, the entire area becomes one huge park, where their kids can come and play, according to Raz.

"We are strict on which plants we let in. There are not today, and their will not be in the future, any ecological problems such as noise, bad smells, garbage, and so on. The kids will soon learn that 'industry' as we see it is not a dirty word."

Plans call for the erection of one

large commercial centre — a bank, post office, shops, restaurants, and so on — which will provide workers with services during the day.

Atidim was founded jointly a decade ago by the Tel Aviv municipality and Tel Aviv University. Each had roughly the same objective in mind: to provide a livelihood for highly skilled workers and to add more industry to the city best known as Israel's focal point for banking, insurance, importing and exporting, etc.

In other words, the idea was to introduce more industry to a city which was predominantly "business minded." And Tel Aviv University was, of course, interested in seeing that members of its scientific community could find either full or part-time work nearby.

The park was established on an 87-dunam tract near Neve Sharett but, "We eventually plan to have a built-up area of about 152 dunams," says Raz.

At present, some 12,000 square metres of industrial floor space have already been constructed, and another 20,000 square metres are under construction. Still to rise is the 20,000 square-metre commercial centre — "and this still will leave space for construction of about another 100,000 square metres of industrial space."

At present, Raz explains, some 14 plants have quarters in the park; a 15th left "because it soon outgrew the space we could provide. Another one — Degan Systems — which specializes in electronic teaching devices for developing countries, is still within the park. However, due to expansion plans, it

had to hire more floorspace outside the park."

Admission of various companies to Atidim is granted by a scientific committee.

"This committee looks into the inner workings of each company, makes sure most of its output is based on R & D, that it employs professional persons in the scientific field, and that it can tap the resources of Tel Aviv University," says Raz.

After admission is approved, a second committee takes over and helps each plant make contact — if need be — with scientific authorities not only at the university, but at any other institution which can provide needed research and development facilities.

About half of the 500 persons employed at the park come from the "scientific community" — the others are skilled in one field or another.

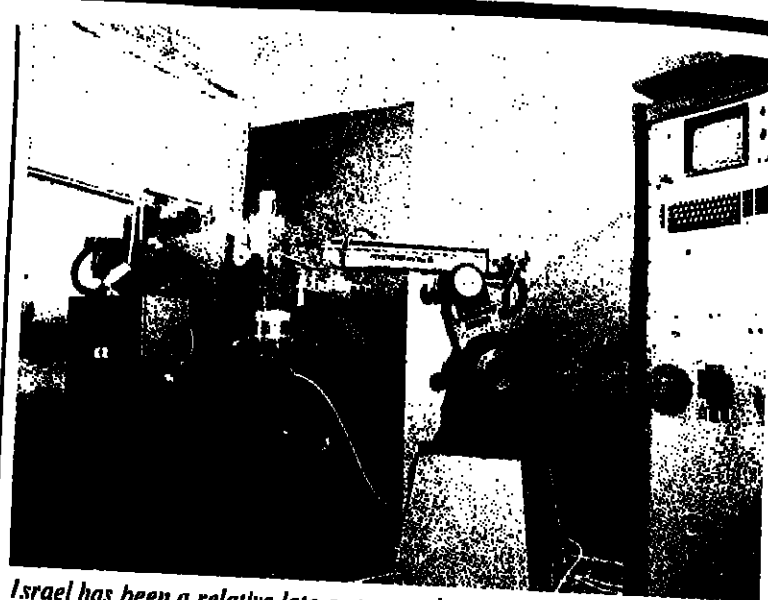
"We employ about 130 women from nearby neighbourhoods like Neve Sharett," says Raz. "This is excellent for these women, many of whom did not work outside the home. It gives the family an additional — and generally very welcome — income and, moreover, since the plants operate only five days a week, it lets them maintain a closely knit family life. They also do not have to waste time travelling to work."

At Atidim, there are sometimes difficulties with small companies, according to Raz.

"A company like Koor Electric and Electronics has a good idea of its future; it has a huge organization behind it. But a small company, which has come up with an idea which it thinks it can develop into a flourishing business, is often hesitant about signing a lease for a year or two. It does not know how its product concept will develop. But these companies are enthusiastic, and we do all we can to help."

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Israel has been a relative late-comer to the robotics field. Two entries in the field are M.T.C. Industries and Research Company, in Carmiel, which recently unveiled a multi-purpose industrial robot, and the Eisenberg Group, which has produced the Sharnoa. A key feature of the Sharnoa GIL-1 industrial robot (above) is its articulated arm, which can be moved virtually in any direction, giving it maximum working options.

Classified products

EL-OP Electro-Optical Industries Ltd. is a company employing more than 1,000, many of these being highly skilled technicians and scientists. Sales are over \$10m. a year.

EL-OP located in Rehovot is an outstanding exponent of practical developments based on intensified research and development. Many of the company's products are never exhibited to the general public due to their classified nature and the company's product line — electro-guerrilla perimeter barrier systems — gives little clue to the layman as to the company's activities.

The company's products line consists of fire control systems, laser range-finding, laser communication,

passive night vision, thermal imaging systems, avionics systems, bore sites, intrusion detection systems and compasses. In addition it provides service and know how in the field of high vacuum glass cuttings and optical manufacture.

In the field of fire control systems, EL-OP produces a computerized tank fire control system. It also produces a gunner's periscope as well as a panoramic commander's sight. The company's laser range finding equipment finds application in a tank laser range finder, mini laser range finder, infantry and artillery range finders.

J.M.

New age in printing

AT TIME Inc.'s Manhattan headquarters, the first field prototype of the Scitex Vista System is up and running. It has been used in producing full pages for Time magazine since December.

The Herzliya-based Scitex Corporation, Ltd., producer of interactive graphic computer systems for printing, publishing, cartography and other industries, has been developing and ironing out its Vista system with Time Inc. for over a year.

This is a computerized system for the art director or graphic designer who designs the layout of pages for print. For publications — including

catalogue, newspapers and magazines — the Vista streamlines design and production tasks, eliminates mechanical steps of galley typesetting, paste-up and make-up. It has created a single electronic/digital flow from page design through composition, to page make-up and press-ready image carriers.

At Time, the Vista is said to have cut some tasks down from three hours to 30 minutes.

Over 140 professionals are engaged in R & D at Scitex. Development and engineering outlays increased by 47.6 per cent in the last fiscal year over the 1980 figures.

L.B.

Industrial exports fall

Exports plummeted last month to \$391 million, against \$445 million in February of last year — a drop of 12 per cent, the Central Bureau of Statistics has reported. Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, fell even more dramatically, totalling \$240 million last month, compared to \$286 in February of 1982, a 16 per cent drop.

Reacting to the figures, Manufacturers Association president Eli Hurwitz accused the Treasury of pursuing policies that will lead to a 20 per cent drop in exports and the development of massive unemployment.

Hurwitz added that if devaluation is not accelerated beyond the 5 per cent monthly rate set according to Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's economic plan, it will be too late to save the country's exports.

Hurwitz's anxiety is shared by government officials. David Brodet, economic adviser to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, expressed "serious concern" over the figures. Brodet attributed the fall in exports mainly to the loss of profitability in European markets.

A report prepared by the government, the Bank of Israel and the Manufacturers Association shows that the profitability of industrial exports in general declined by an average of 1 per cent last year, compared with 1981, but the drop in profitability of industrial exports to Europe was far more severe.

Earlier last week, Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt said that the government and the Bank of Israel are busy preparing an incentive package for exporters in light of the drop in profitability.

Giant U.S. firm to operate here

TEL AVIV. — The American electronic giant, National Semiconductor, is to set up a plant in the development town of Migdal Ha'emek which will eventually employ some 2,000 persons. Advanced negotiations are now also taking place with another U.S. electronics giant, Burroughs, on setting up a plant in Israel. Industry Minister Gideon Patt told the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce here last week.

Turning to the general economic situation, Patt admitted that "1982 was a rough year for exporters, and present signs are that the current year will not be much better."

Patt promised to help exporters mount a massive marketing drive abroad.

A year-round concern

OUR FUNDS are picking up, showing that people understand that the Toy Fund has grown to a year-round concern. Last week contributions to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund came to \$335,145, bringing the total to \$1,300,444.83.

Donors were:

\$500 Larry Taylor, Pastor Calvary Chapel of Colorado Springs, Col.
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\$157 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
\$10 Samuel Resz, Cote Saint Luc, Quebec, Canada.
\$180 Shira, Ior and Arnon Kaler, Haifa.

BOTH OUR FUNDS were swelled mid-week by a handsome contribution from the Benevolent Account of Calvary Chapel of Colorado Springs, Col.

Including the most recent contributions of \$365,172.52, the "For-sake Me Not" fund is now well on its way to its second million shekels, with a total of \$1,713,749.80. Contributions should be sent to The

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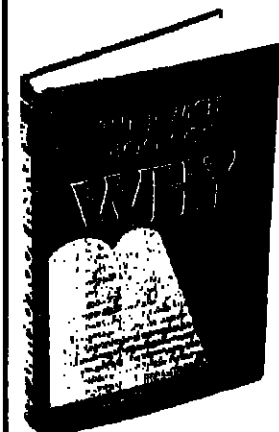
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2805	2815	2910	2920	2940	2980
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The Hollenders Commemorate 35th Wedding Anniversary by Donating MDA Ambulance to Israel

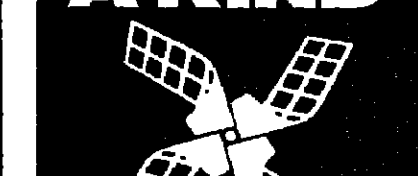


New York, N.Y.: Edwin and Sheila Hollender of New Brunswick, N.J., recently celebrated their 35th wedding anniversary by presenting a fully equipped ambulance to Magen David Adom (MDA), Israel's official Red Cross Society. At the dedication, from left to right are Ida Cohen, Sheila and Edwin Hollender, Pearl Stahl, Associate National Director of ARMDI, Charles and Amy Felselson.

In presenting Mr. and Mrs. Hollender with the ARMDI Pikuach Nefesh Award, Mrs. Stahl praised them for their devotion to Israel and their adherence to the spirit of Pikuach Nefesh — the saving of lives. The Hollenders responded by thanking ARMDI for giving them one of the most wonderful days of their lives by helping them to make one of their fondest wishes a reality.

American Red Magen David for Israel, ARMDI, is a U.S. support of Magen David Adom supplies ambulances, mobile intensive care ambulances, emergency medical equipment and funds to MDA in Israel. ARMDI National Headquarters, 886 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10106. 212-787-1827. (Communicated)

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